The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Explosion of a Powder Magazine on Board an Austrian Frigate.

The Officers and Crew Nearly All Killed and the Ship Blown to Pieces.

Prohibition of Public Meetings in France.

Progress of the Insurrections in Cuba and Mexico.

AUSTRIA.

Terrible Disaster on an Austrian Frigate in the Adriatic.

TRIESTE, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A terrible disaster occurred yesterday on the frigate *Radetzky* while cruising in the Adriatic. An explosion took place in the powder magazine, making a complete wreck of the ship, and causing a great loss of life. Most of the officers and crew were instantly killed, or blown into the water and drowned.

FRANCE.

A French Frigate Ordered to Cuba—Public Assemblages Prohibited.

PARIS, Sunday, Feb. 21.

A frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the interests of French citizens.

The recent order of M. FOUCADE, the Minister of the Interior, for guarding against an abuse of the right of the people to peaceably assemble, was put in force yesterday. A public meeting was contemplated at Montmartre, an arrondissement of the city, but it was dispersed by the authorities. All public gatherings on Wednesday next have been positively prohibited. Wednesday will be the twenty-first anniversary of the second inauguration of Republican Government in France.

Gen. DIX, the American Minister, publishes a card in the papers of this city to-day, denying the story that had been extensively circulated to the effect that he had recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks in the matters at issue between Greece and Turkey. The General calls attention to the fact that the policy of America has always been that of non-interference with European political affairs, and affirms that this, too, is and has been his policy.

SPAIN.

A Spanish Iron-Clad to Sail for Cuba—Decree of the Minister of Colonies.

MADRID, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The iron-clad *Victoria* is under orders to sail for Havana.

By a recent decree of the Colonial Minister all restrictions are removed from the office of commercial broker in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The *Gaulois* says that MONTPENSIER has been permitted to return to Spain as a private citizen.

MARINE DISASTER.

The Loss of the Steamship Orlando.

LIVERPOOL, Sunday, Feb. 21.

News has been received here of the loss at sea of the *Orlando*, from Baltimore, for Buenos Ayres. Her crew were saved and have been landed at Bremerhaven.

CUBA.

Another Proclamation Issued by the Captain-General to the Cuban Insurgents.

HAVANA Sunday, Feb. 21.

The form mentioned in the proclamation of Captain-General LEMBURU, granting amnesty to all rebels who would lay down their arms and submit to the Government, has expired. Another proclamation has been issued, still offering forgiveness to all those who will leave the cause of the insurgents, excepting the leaders and those convicted of crime.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

The Government has received information of the surrender of one hundred revolutionists near Colon, and of the death of the leader, Jose Guzman, formerly District-Attorney. The revolution in the Districts of Colon, Jaguey and Grande, is now considered ended.

The information recently received to the effect that revolutionists are surrounded in the Cuyjo Mountains is fully confirmed.

The amount of billion in the Savings Bank since CESPEDES first became President has diminished $700,000.

The Government authorities to-day seized an insurrectionary proclamation calling upon the negroes to rise in rebellion. The authors were promptly arrested and imprisoned.

The navy has taken steps to watch the Peruvian monitors at Key West, as the Cubans believe the monitors are intended to attack Havana.

The latest Mexican advices report that Dr. SIMMONS has had the award granted to him for building a railroad. It is thought that this concession is worth $1,000,000 to the grantee.

PORFIRIO DIAZ has been appointed Governor of the new State of Morelos.

MEXICO.

The City of Puebla Captured by Insurgents and Recaptured by Government Troops—Revolutionary Movements Throughout the Country.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 20.

A steamer arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, bringing dates from the City of Mexico to the 15th.

Gen. NEGRETE, on the 3d inst., captured the City of Puebla. He issued proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on the approach of the Government troops, taking the road toward Matamoras. Gen. ROMERO, of the Government troops, now holds Puebla. It was reported that PORFIRIO DIAZ was implicated in this movement, but is not natural.

The revolutionists at San Martin, on the 6th, levied a forced loan of $200,000 on the merchants of that town.

The revolutionary Gen. ESPARZA, at Real, had fled, Gen. VARGAS having attacked the insurgents. The insurrection in Yucatan was local merely.

A revolution was expected at Guadalajara. There was considerable trouble between the military and civil authorities. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts declared their inability to administer justice.

A revolution had also broken out in Tlascala and the places in that vicinity.

A revolution had also broken out in Nuevo-Leon. QUIROGA, with 1,200 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of Gen. SANTA ANNA.

It was reported that Gen. OCHOSA would be appointed Minister to Washington.

Gen. CARVO had arrived at Durango.

The contract with the American Pacific steamers had been annulled.

A Man Found Dead near Rhinebeck.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 21.

JOHN ANSELL, the owner and miller of Ansell's Mills near Rhinebeck, was found dead yesterday morning in the upper story of the mill. He was missed on Friday evening, but could not be found. Search was again made on Saturday morning when he was found lying on a pile of bed, frozen stiff. He leaves a wife and three children. The cause of his death has not yet transpired.

GEORGIA.

A Meeting of Republicans at Atlanta—Resolutions Adopted.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sunday, Feb. 21.

A meeting was held last night at the Legislative Hall by the Republicans believing that Georgia is reconstructed according to the acts of Congress, and the following resolutions were adopted:

That the State of Georgia was legally reconstructed when the Fourteenth Amendment was adopted by its Legislature; that when the Governor was inaugurated and took the oath prescribed by the Constitution, all military authority became subordinate to the civil power, and that reconstruction was completed by the admission of the six representatives of the State to seats in Congress; that to subject them to one of the Legislature, and invalidate the proceedings by which Georgia was restored to the Union, that Congress has full power to protect by appropriate legislation all the inhabitants of the State in the enjoyment of their rights, privileges and immunities secured to them in the Constitution of the United States; that we recognize the election of GRANT and COLFAX as the choice of a majority of our people, calling for peace on the part of true loyalty, and we pledge a firm and loyal support to the incoming Administration.

A copy will be forwarded to the President of the United States. The meeting was a large and respectable assemblage, many ladies being present. The utmost harmony and good order prevailed. The galleries were filled with white and colored people. Supplementary resolutions, indorsing Gen. GRANT and the Republican Party, and also Gen. MEADE's Administration, were adopted. The meeting adjourned, the band playing the "Star-spangled Banner," "Dixie" and "Hail Columbia."

A motion was made in the Legislature to reconsider the action in adopting the minority report on the subject of the charge by the Treasurer against the Governor. Mr. MORGAN, (Democrat,) Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Investigation, said the cases cited by the Committee's majority report were precedents for Gov. BULLOCK's action, and they are determined to do justice irrespective of politics, and that the gentlemen should find out the whole truth regardless of party. In conclusion, he said he was mortified that on a motion to adopt the report of the minority, a Democrat had called the previous question, thus cutting off debate. His said the minority report failed to give all the facts. The report ignores the fact that the Finance Committee are in possession of a letter from the bank where the State funds are deposited, showing that the Treasurer solicited and procured a private arrangement whereby he was paid a percentage for the use of the public money on his private account. The Chairman of the Finance Committee supported a reconsideration of the report, and said that the Governor had been unfairly dealt with, and had no impure motives in making the advances.

A Steamer Disaster on the Black River—A Horrible Tragedy near Raleigh Springs.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, Feb. 20.

The steamer *Fairy Queen* struck a snag in the Black River on Tuesday night and sunk. She was owned at Cairo. No lives are known to have been lost.

A fire occurred to-night, which destroyed the hardware store of JOHN H. ECHOLS. The loss is about $20,000; insured for $10,000.

A horrible tragedy occurred on Friday night, three miles northeast of Raleigh Springs. A party of white men went to the house of Col. THOMAS DICKENS, while he and two men named WILSON and HUMPHREY were eating supper, and knocked at the door, which was opened by HUMPHREY. Without saying a word, the party shot HUMPHREY through the body, and with knives and pistols in their hands rushed into the room and put out the lights. They then commenced firing at DICKENS and WILSON. DICKENS received one ball in the body, and with HUMPHREY, managed to crawl out of the room. Col. DICKENS made his way to a neighbor's house and gave the alarm. On returning with a party of neighbors a colored woman, Col. DICKENS' servant, was found dead near the front door. WILSON's body was found in the room with eight shots through it and badly cut to pieces. HUMPHREY was also found badly wounded. The assassins plundered the house, taking everything of value, and riding the pack-pin of WILSON and the negro woman, took two valuable horses from the stable and made their escape.

A New-York Safe Robber Arrested in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sunday, Feb. 21.

CHARLES KING, *alias* Holdbrooke, who robbed the safe of CARNELEEN & PYNE, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York, in January last, was taken to New-York last night, in charge of Capt. JORDAN and Detective MCCOMB, of New-York. He was arrested here by Chief of the Police RAFFIN, and kept under guard at the hotel while the case was being worked. The amount was $60,000 of the stolen bonds were secured. A man named MORRIS went to Boston with a countersign to a friend of KING, who had these bonds. A third party brought them to the city, counted them, and wrote a note to the authorities here, telling them where to find them. The matter was kept profoundly secret here until late last night.

The Fire of Lead Works at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

This morning a fire occurred in the engine-room of the lead works of Messrs. TAYLOR & SMITH, No. 1,214 Noble-street. It was a stone building, three stories high, and was completely gutted. In the rear a one-story shed, occupied by GEORGE D. COOK & BROTHER as a planing mill, was entirely destroyed. Messrs. TAYLOR & SMITH's loss is estimated at $15,000, insured in the following Companies: Metropolitan, of New-York, $4,000; United States, of Baltimore, $2,000; Queens, of London, $4,000; Franklin and Citizens', of Wheeling, W. Va., $2,000 each. The loss of COOK & BROTHER is said to be $5,000; insured. The building is damaged to the extent of $3,000; fully insured.

The Virginia State Convention at Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, Feb. 21.

The Committee of Nine have postponed the assembling of the State Convention until Congress shall have acted on the Virginia bill.

A Murderer Sentenced to be Hanged at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Sunday, Feb. 21.

LEWIS LEAR (colored) was yesterday sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his wife. He had been married a second time on Wednesday.

CHINA.

The Religious Hostilities at an End—Imperial Proclamation of the Chinese Authorities.

The subjoined proclamation, in regard to liberty of worship of the Chinese has been issued by the authorities of the Celestial Empire:

"We, Governor-General of the two Kiang Provinces, Imperial Commissioner, &c., Tsung-Kwan-Yin; late Governor-General of the two Kiang Provinces, Imperial Commissioner, &c., Ting, Governor of Kiang Su, hereby issue a proclamation for general information:

Whereas, the preaching of religion is sanctioned by treaty, and all persons are at liberty to become proselytes thereto as it suits their convenience, without compulsion either for or against. We, therefore, issue this proclamation to give the population, civil and military of these districts to know that it is required of them that they carefully observe the treaty which has been concluded by our most gracious sovereign, the Emperor, and that they must not unduly religious controversies, nor raise quarrels. Let them treat foreign travelers with wanton disrespect. Every willful offender will certainly be visited with heavy punishment, without hope of pardon.

Obey this unsailing! A special proclamation. Thirty-first month, 7th year of the Emperor Tung Che."

WASHINGTON.

Legislative Business for the Ensuing Week—The Alabama Treaty—Proposed Ideas for the Inauguration of President Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The ensuing week must witness rapid progress in legislation, or else numerous important bills must fall for this session. Only nine more working days remain. The things possible in that time are the Appropriation bills, the Constitutional Amendment, the Bank bills, the Tenure-of-Office repeal bill, and a few other less important matters now pending between the two Houses. Scarcely anything else stands any chance unless it be Mr. SUMNER's declaratory bill on the public debt, on which he will speak to-morrow, and demand the previous question during the day. The disposition throughout the session has been to do as little as possible in order to prevent legislation of a questionable character. But this has resulted in the delay of important public business. The record of each House, however, is unusually clear of matters of a private character, and but few measures for the benefit of persons rather than the people have yet passed. All reconstruction measures are postponed for the session.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

The Tenure-of-Office bill comes up again in the Senate to-morrow, when Mr. EDMUNDS will endeavor to have a vote on the question of its repeal or modification. A caucus of the Republican Senators has been called to consider this subject to-morrow morning. It is called by Senators who favor the modification, and who hope to get caucus action on it and thus carry it.

The Inauguration Ball Committee have engaged the bands of the Marine Corps, Annapolis Naval Academy, and the Twelfth and Forty-fourth regiments, numbering in all 120 pieces. The tickets of admission have just been issued. The one admitting ladies measures seven by ten inches. In the centre is a bust of GRANT laurel-crowned, with his motto in rays of light behind his head; at the foot of the bust are sprigs of oak and laurel, and American flags on each side. On the right is Peace, with her palm-branch and wings covering the earth with blessings; returning commerce represented by a ship under full sail, and at her foot the plow and other symbols of agriculture, covering up the effects of the strife, represented by a deserted gun half lost in the growth. At the opposite side is Columbia, severe and austere, with the cap of liberty and the horn of plenty. In the distance, the Capitol arched by the bow of promise in token of better times. The Committee have extended invitations to all the Ministers of foreign Legations, who, it is expected, will attend in Court costumes. These, with those sent to the President and Vice-President elect, and their families, are all the invitations the Committee intend to issue. The demand for tickets is very great, and the indications are an unusually large and brilliant assemblage.

In order to enable the House of Representatives to be present at the inaugural ceremonies, the hour for the organization of the Forty-first Congress will be changed from 12 o'clock to 1 o'clock. A joint resolution passed the House yesterday to this effect, and it will at once pass.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

Mr. SUMNER is pressing an Executive session on the Senate, for the purpose of taking decisive action on the Alabama treaty. As there is very little doubt that it will be rejected by the Senate, the question will be one of the legacies which the President will leave to the incoming Administration. Gen. GRANT has recently made more than one allusion to this question, and in any future settlement which may be proposed its moral as well as its purely legal and international bearings will be considered.

THE NEW-YORK ELECTION FRAUDS.

The report of the Committee on the New-York Election Frauds will probably be presented to the House on Tuesday next, accompanied by a bill in reference to the Naturalization laws, which has been prepared by Judge LAWRENCE. The Committee had a meeting on Saturday and will hold another to-morrow to consider the subject. The question of the remedying of the Naturalization laws attracts considerable attention among members at the present time, and there is no doubt that some plan will be devised during the next Congress whereby a repetition of the immense election frauds of the last few years will be prevented in the future. Mr. FARNSWORTH is pressing the consideration of a bill on the subject in the Senate. Mr. JENCKES and other members of the House are devoting their energies to kindred schemes; but there is not much probability that anything can be done until after the 4th of March. Mr. Senator SUMNER proposes to allow all foreigners to vote as soon as they declare their intentions to become citizens and take the required oaths of allegiance. He argues that they vote any way, and that any restrictions that may be imposed will be evaded, thus leading to the perpetration of a fearful amount of crime and corruption.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee yesterday voted to recommend non-concurrence in the House amendment to the Bank bill, and to ask for a Committee of Conference. The same Committee have decided not to take up the House Tax bill.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR THE INAUGURATION.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Inaugural Committee on Reception and Quarters have made extended preparations for the reception of their comrades who may visit here during the inauguration of President GRANT. They have also arranged for reduction of fare on the principal railroads, as follows: New-York to Washington and return, $11 50; Philadelphia to Washington and return, $8 25; Baltimore and Ohio Road, Cincinnati to Washington and return, $17; Indianapolis to Washington and return, $21 50; Chicago to Washington and return, $24 50; Columbus to Washington and return, $14 50; Wheeling, West Va., $12 50, tickets good for fourteen days from date; Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad; Erie to Baltimore and return, $17 00; Pittsburg to Baltimore and return, $15 00; Lancaster to Baltimore and return, $9, tickets good for six days; Baltimore to Washington and return, $2; Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, Richmond to Washington and return, $12; Petersburg to Washington and return, $11 50; Weldon, N. C., $15, good for three days, 50 to this inclusive.

THE CLAIM OF MR. M'GARRAHAN.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the private land claim of Mr. MCGARRAHAN, who contests the right of the New-Idria Quicksilver Mining Company to a large tract of country in California, will make a report next week.

WASHINGTON, MONDAY.

The Boys in Blue.—Three regiments, with full complement of officers, are now being organized by a grand torchlight procession. They will parade Gen. GRANT's residence and be reviewed by him, and subsequently they will serenade Vice-President COLFAX.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S CABINET.

Several of the members of Mr. JOHNSON's Cabinet are considering the propriety of tendering their resignations to Mr. JOHNSON before his term of office expires, so that he may accept them, rather than tender them to Gen. GRANT. Considering the relations existing between several of the members and the new President-elect, the course is not unnatural.

[Dispatches to the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 21.

THE ALABAMA TREATY.

The Section of the Committee on Foreign Relations who have received in accordance with the resolution of the Alabama Claims Treaty has not met with a correspondent unanimity from the other members of the Committee. It is stated that the report has not been made to the Senate in Executive Session, and hence the members of that body generally are not yet officially advised of the grounds upon which the Committee base their conclusions. It is said by some of the Senators the discussion of the report on so important a question would occupy more time than the Senate could now bestow upon it, considering the advanced period of the session and the large amount of legislative business to be transacted. Therefore it is probable the consideration of the treaty will be deferred till the next session of Congress. So far as can be ascertained, the Senate will not with due deliberation upon the subject.

WASHINGTON SUBURBS.

The Commissioners of the General Land Office has just received advices from the Surveyor-General at Olympia, Washington Territory, showing the survey of four additional townships west of the Columbia River, and north of the Takoma Indian Reservation, in Pierce County, embracing an area of 92,160 acres. About 80,000 acres of this tract are well adapted for agricultural purposes, the surface being generally rolling, and the soil of superior quality; while the balance is suitable for grazing purposes, the whole tract being clothed with a fine growth of excellent grass. There is no timber on the tract, but it can be found in abundance about eight miles north, with a gently rolling country intervening. These lands lie in the Valley of the Yakama River, an affluent of the Columbia. The geological formations are basaltic and volcanic. A small portion of these lands is occupied by Indians, who are engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. A large amount of these lands is still unoccupied and open to settlement and entry under the Homestead and Preemption laws.

THE BANK UNDER.

The United States Consul at Nassau, under date of the 10th inst., writes that wrecking vessels are now entering that harbor loaded with sugar from the American bark *Undine*. She was totally wrecked on the 2d inst. at Dollar Harbor, on the voyage from Cienfuegos to Boston. The officers and crew have not yet arrived.

THE PARDON OF DEMPSEY.

The President has signed the pardon of WM. H. DEMPSEY, sentenced yesterday to ten days' imprisonment and $200 fine, for assault and battery upon Gen. DUNCAN, Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The "Boys in Blue" have consolidated into three brigades, and will parade to-morrow night, in torchlight procession, in honor of GRANT and COLFAX.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

The Allies Before Angostura—Lopez Summoned to Surrender—His Refusal, Defiant and Flighty—Acts of Cruelty of the Paraguayan President—Surrender of Angostura—Capture of Asuncion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Thursday, Jan. 14, 1869.

At last mail the Allies had just taken Villeta, a small town and fortification on a bend of the Paraguay River, where LOPEZ had located all his forces. This was taken on Dec. 22. On the next two days the way was opened up toward Angostura, where a highly advantageous point had been fortified with more than 100 guns. On Dec. 24, three Allied commanders sent a joint note to LOPEZ, summoning him to surrender. It read as follows:

MARSHAL CAXIAS TO LOPEZ.

CAMP IN FRONT OF LOMA VALENTINA, Dec. 24, 1868—8 A. M.

To His Excellency Marshal Francisco Solano Lopez, President of the Republic of Paraguay and Commander-in-Chief of its Army:

The Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied armies, and armed representatives of their respective Governments in the war to which their nations were provoked by your Excellency, recognizing the imperative duty imposed on them by our laws, humanity, and civilization, call on your Excellency, by this, to cause the Paraguayan forces from the receipt of this note, during which time there shall be no suspension of hostilities, to lay down your arms, and thus put an end to the effusion of blood.

The undersigned are well-informed as to the resources at the disposal of your Excellency, whether as regards men or material. On the other hand, your Excellency may be supposed to be aware of the numerical strength of the Allies, the resources of all kinds, and their facilities for transport. Your Excellency knows that the bridge of Itasoro and as Ivaky ought to have induced your Excellency to economize the lives of your soldiers on the 21st, and not have compelled them to make a useless resistance.

On your Excellency's head be all this blood, as it will be on that which will be shed, should your object to prefer your own private designs to saving what remains of the Paraguayan people.

Should a blind and inexplicable resistance appear to your Excellency preferable to the thousands of lives which it is yet possible to save—lives which are the property of the Republic of Paraguay before the nations which they represent, and in face of the civilized world, hold you responsible for the blood which must still flow in torrents, and for the increase of the misfortunes which already afflict this country.

Your Excellency's reply will serve as a guide to the undersigned, and in case this Government note as void, if within the time named no answer be received by them.

(Signed) MARQUES DE CAXIAS.
JUAN A. GELLY Y OBES.
ENRIQUE CASTRO.
FAZENDEIRO GOMES, &c., &c., &c.

PRESIDENT LOPEZ REPLY.

HEADQUARTERS, PIQUISIRI, Dec. 25, 1868—P. M.

His Excellency the Marshal-President of the Republic might perhaps be excused from giving a written answer to your Excellencies, the Commanders-in-Chief of the Allied Armies, at war with the nation over which he presides, but the tone and language (alike unusual and insulting to military honor and the Chief Magistracy) in which your Excellencies have summoned me to surrender within twelve hours, and thus put an end to a prolonged struggle, threatening to hold me accountable for the blood already shed, and that which may still be shed, unless I comply, holding me responsible before my country, the nations which your Excellencies represent, and the civilized world, impose on me the duty of replying, thereby offering a holocaust to this same blood, generously shed, both on the part of my own soldiers and their enemies, and to the sentiments of religion, humanity and civilization which your Excellencies invoke.

These sentiments are exactly those which have promoted me for more than two years to overlook the official discourtesy with which the chief of my country have been treated during this war. At Yatayty-Corá I sought through means of a conference with the Commander-in-Chief of the Allied armies and the President of the Argentine Republic, the basis of a treaty to effect a reconciliation between the four sovereign States of South America, whose mutual destruction had already commenced; and not withstanding the indirective which I could not understand project met with no response, I persevered and silence on the part of the Allied Governments, and now and bloody battles fought by their armed representatives, as your Excellencies style yourselves. Since that time the designs of the Allies on the very existence of the Paraguayan Republic became clearer to me, and though deploring the bloodshed, I imposed silence on myself, and placing my country's destiny and that of its faithful children in the hands of the God of nations, I fought to establish fortify and guard mine, and I am still disposed to do so with the same God and the valor of our brave soldiers.

Your Excellencies cannot therefore attribute to my forbearance any sentiment foreign to the assurance of my resources, affecting to believe that I am unaware of the daily increasing strength of the Allied army. I have no such knowledge, but that I have not, and that I am ready to contest with the same that numerical superiority and inexhaustible resources have never as yet affected the self-devotion and bravery of the Paraguayan soldier, who fights as an honorable citizen and a Christian man, preferring to see his country one vast tomb rather than see it humiliated.

Your Excellencies will have remarked me that the blood shed at Itaporo and Ivaky should have induced me to avoid the action of the 21st, but your Excellencies forget that this action only serves to prove the devotion of my countrymen, and that every drop of blood shed imposes a fresh obligation on the survivors.

With such an example before my eyes, my pure head can not so naught the thought which, with out seeming courtesy, allow me to say so, your Excellencies have thought proper to hurl at me. You have no right to accuse me before the Republic of Paraguay, whose servant I am, and the world that I defend it still! I will defend it always!

My country has imposed on me this duty, and so long as I see citizens ready to fulfilling it, leaving my arms for victory or future of it to God alone do I owe an account of them, and if blood is still to flow, its will be on the guilty responsible head that I am disposed to bear for a termination of the war, on terms equally honorable for all the belligerents, but I will not listen to the word "Surrender!"

In my name I invite your Excellencies to treat of peace, believing that I am thereby complying with the imperative mandate of religion, humanity and civilization; on the one hand, the unanimous voice of my Generals, officers and troops, to whom I have communicated your Excellencies' summons, and what I owe to my individual honor and name, on the other.

I beg their Excellencies to excuse my not mentioning the date and hour of the receipt of your dispatch, as I took no note of it. It was delivered within my lines at 7 o'clock this morning.

God preserve your Excellencies many years.

(Signed,) FRANCISCO S. LOPEZ.

CAMP IN QUERUGUATY, Dec. 27, 1868.

To the Commanders-in-Chief Marshal MARQUES DE CAXIAS, Colonel-Mayor Don ENRIQUE CASTRO, and Brig.-Gen. GELLY Y OBES.

FAZENDEIRO GOMES, Secty to their Excellencies.

CONSEQUENT ATTACKS.

As soon as the reply of LOPEZ had been received, preparations were made to assault Angostura next day, but the day was so rainy that but little could be done. At 6 o'clock in the morning, however, an attack was made on a large fruit garden, where LOPEZ had his headquarters. The Allies were repulsed three times by mere boys, but on the fourth attack the youthful heroes fell and LOPEZ's headquarters were occupied by the Allies. During the engagement LOPEZ cut his way out with a few men, (some say fifty and others ninety, but certainly a very few,) and escaped. The remainder of LOPEZ's army, surviving the bloody defence of Villeta, has been variously estimated as numbering from 5,000 to 8,000 men—most likely the smaller number is nearest the truth. Both the Allies and the Paraguayans sustained heavy losses in the month of December. We have no official returns, but men with opportunities to judge estimate the losses at not less than 10,000 on each side.

Among many valuable and interesting papers brought to light by the flight of LOPEZ is a conveyance to Mme. LYNCH of all his private fortune, and a document appointing Gen. MCMAHON, the United States Minister, his executor and guardian of his children.

LOPEZ'S ALLEGED CRUELTY.

We have many narratives of the acts of cruelty practiced by LOPEZ, especially those committed at the very time of his flight. They say that he ordered a large number of prisoners to be shot. Among others were PALACIOS, his Bishop, and a priest; also, his brothers, BENIGNO and VENANCIO. It is also averred that previously he had executed Mme. MARTINEZ, only 18 years of age, the wife of Col. MARTINEZ, who had once commanded Fort Humaita, and had afterward surrendered to the Allies, and also the wife of his brother BENIGNO. It is further stated that the wives and daughters of officers who surrendered were always punished, never with less than whipping. These stories are given with revolting details, have a semblance of truth, and are generally believed.

SURRENDER OF ANGOSTURA.

When LOPEZ sought safety in flight there was only one garrison left in Paraguay. This was at Angostura, hardly a league away from the victorious army. A summons to surrender was sent under a flag of truce on the 26th, but it was not received. Another was sent on the 30th of December, and the flight of LOPEZ was told the commander. The latter sent five officers to report on the condition of the late camp of LOPEZ. They found it much like a last-year's bird's nest, and so reported. The garrison of Angostura then capitulated. About 1,600 men and 100 guns were thus captured by the Allies. This practically ends the war, for it is the last place where a large army will be needed.

CAPTURE OF ASUNCION—LATEST NEWS.

Marshal CAXIAS occupied Asuncion on Jan. 5. The monitors have gone higher up in search of the steamers of LOPEZ. Cerro Leon is also occupied by Allied troops. Hardly any natives remain in either of these places.

ITALY.

Scope of the Pope's Rule—Financial Situation—Flattery for the French Representative Men—Death in the Pitti Palace.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FLORENCE, Tuesday, Jan. 26, 1869.

There was some lively conversation in Parliament last week, upon the recent killing and wounding business, in which the Government has been forced to engage rather actively, in the execution of the Mill law. Two newspapers, one at Bologna and another at Parma, had been stopped by the military authority now in exercise in that district. One of the editors was taken off to prison to answer to the charge of exciting the population to oppose the law. Altogether Signor PEPOLI and his friends of the Opposition were able to make out an accusation against the Ministry, on the ground of a violation of the liberty of the Press and the use of unnecessary severity in the suppression of disorder. Although there does not seem to be at present a bright prospect for the Party of the Left to arrive at the possession of authority, it must be said that the leaders of that Party watch with intelligent vigilance every abuse of power by those by whom it is now exercised. As to the recent tragical event, I do not on the whole see that the Government has indulged any unnecessary cruelty. A Government that means anything, or that is worth anything, will see that the laws are executed and its authority respected, and it should not remain for a long time dubious as to what kind of means to use.

There is about as much liberty in Italy as in any country in Europe, and it is the duty of somebody to see that it is not abused. As for printing, it is as free as air, and the country has almost too many newspapers. Some of them are sold for a song, and are of the size of the paper upon which a song is printed, and the impression they make is as evanescent. The writers have studied neither CICERO nor TACITUS, and while their attacks may have a damaging influence by exciting the passions of the thoughtless, to the sensible they are no more than the harmless nuisance of the mosquito sting.

The Minister answered the accusation with temper and dignity; but not to information, added little to that already possessed by the public. The dissatisfied are not satisfied, and the pursuit will be kept up; but not with present hope of getting the Cabinet into a corner. A motion was made by one Deputy to impeach the principal member of the Council, yet the most vigorous efforts has been in the direction of getting a vote of want of confidence in the actual directors of affairs. The discussion is not yet closed, and twenty-six other members of the Chamber have given notice, according to the rule, of their intention to speak. The subject will probably engage the attention of the Deputies for the greater part of the present week.

SCOPE OF THE POPE'S RULE.

The Italian Government is surely no such under French control as is that of the Pope. It is the which manages important Italians, and makes them, into the Ministry actually in power, and with to break it down. A concurrence of circumstances has given three of the most accepted men in Italy a certain relative unhappy connection with France. By the law of NICE, GARIBALDI, the first of Italian patriots, is by construction, if not legally, a subject of the Power which he most hates. MENABREA, the King's first counselor, is a native of Savoy, and goes there to visit his relatives; and the Sovereign himself has given to the nation which patronizes him the cradle of his dynasty. All these things have followed by a partial necessity, and it is useless to quarrel with established facts; but it is not strange that Italians of spirit should be restless with the memory of such facts in mind, and the policy of the country still so as large an extent under foreign direction. Yet a true friend of Italy will hardly deny that for the present it may be for the best. A just restraint is needed to check the injudicious ardor of men of extreme parties, who, in this emergence for power—the responsibilities of which they have never proved—may be capable of seriously damaging a good work yet but half completed, or even but just begun.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The discussion of the Budget will soon begin in Parliament. It is stated that the *deficit* of one hundred and sixty-three millions of francs for the ordinary expenses of the Government for 1869, will be reduced to seventy-seven millions for the current year. Including extraordinary expenses, the total deficit was two hundred and eighteen millions, which total is now reduced to eighty millions, and this without taking account of benefit derived from the sale of Church property. The improvement is due not to a reduction of expenses, but to an augmentation of the current income.

FLATTERY FOR THE FRENCH.

The semi-official newspapers here, which find nearly everything very good as it happens to be, praise in warm terms the French Emperor's Chalons-speech. They swing their incense vases, smoking with a sweet savor, full in the face of the Cæsar; and, to their fancies, no glory has passed away from the pilfered crown and sceptre. Every word spoken by this ruler is full of golden truth. There are enough left to flatter him, and he may still be the master of the French nation, but LOUIS NAPOLEON, by his own confession, has no longer the control of European affairs. Events march in spite of him. Germany and Russia seem to hold in their hands the destinies of the Continent, and that will be a wise policy on the part of the other Powers which seeks to accommodate existing interests to changes which seem to be inevitable.

What good fortune is ours, far removed from European controversies, to be able to develop our power without opposition, and cultivate the arts of peace. We do not share the passions of those jealous nations, and are not called upon to take part in quarrels which too generally have their origin in aspirations for predominance. We are free to give our sympathies and moral aid to whichever side we choose, and the impulses of generous sentiment should make us always lean toward a weak Power making effort for a just cause. Such a cause is that of Greece, so far at least as it is identified with the struggle for their rights of the Christian populations of the East. The United States, as the nation representing the most enlightened form of Christian civilization, will be wanting in its duty if it does not let its moral influence upon this question be felt.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

The day is not yet fixed for the ceremony in Santa Croce in honor of ROSSINI; indeed, it is not known when the body will arrive. The little town of Pesaro, the native place of the great *maestro*, has disputed with Florence for his ashes, but the useless controversy is well-nigh ended. Pesaro is the birth-place of another eminent Italian, TERENCE MAMIANI. This name has hardly been heard in America, yet it has a high place in contemporary Italian literature. When MAMIANI reads a discourse in one of the principal cities, people go in crowds to hear, as they did with us when the late Mr. EVERETT spoke. There is, perhaps, a certain similarity between these representative men of the two countries—at least in their scholarly culture and devotion to the higher interests of education. Both countries need hundreds of such men, and can have them, as they are only examples of fine gifts developed to the last degree by liberal studies.

MAMIANI has been Cabinet Minister, and is now Senator, and is the author of several literary works. The *Revival of Ancient Italian Philosophy* appeared in 1836, when the author, then 36 years old, was an exile in Paris. Soon after was published the *Confessions of a Metaphysician*. Among his other writings are *Dialogues Upon Primary Science, Ontology and Method*; upon the basis of the *Philosophy of Justice*, many political publications and—the most important of all his works—a new theory of European *Public Law*. The author has also some reputation as a poet; but his skill has been principally manifested as a philosophical writer. MAMIANI is one of those patriots of lofty sentiment to whom Italy at these last years owes so much, and of whom it has been her good fortune to have many—among them FARINI, CAVOUR, GARIBALDI, GIOBERTI, MANIN, RICASOLI and—MAZZINI.

DEATH IN THE PITTI PALACE.

There was a death in the Pitti Palace last week. The Marquis of Breme and Duke of Sartirana, Master of the Royal Household and distant relative of the King, died at the age of near 70. To say that he was a man six or seven feet high, and looked well on Court occasions in his magnificent livery, does not tell the whole story, for he was a liberal patron of art and a friend to the poor. I have seen him more than once distressing affairs in the ballroom of the palace, and on his coat there was such a thick crust of golden embroidery that it seemed like a man speaking out of a building. As the body was borne to burial, followed by a *cortège* on foot of the servants high and low of the palace, one had opportunity to see how many it takes to make up a royal household. Several hundred are paid to wait upon the King and those who hang on to his immediate person.

ANGELICO.

BOSTON.

Wonderful Changes in the City—Old Customs Going Out of Existence—The Agency of Ancient Error Over the "Improvements"—Modern Charities—A Charity Harvest—The Cause of the Working-women.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

The proverbial crooked ways of Boston are rapidly being made straight, and the narrow streets of the town, which are always spoken of abroad as the most peculiar of the peculiarities of this peculiar city, are one by one, slowly of course, (for how could anything in Boston be done otherwise than slowly,) but surely, being transformed into spacious thoroughfares. Boston as it is, or as it will be in a little while, will be so very much unlike Boston as it was, that its old friends will know it no more. This change in Boston is due to the spirit of Young America, which is still here to some extent, notwithstanding the persistent efforts of the old fogy element to crush it out. The good old Bostonians, those whom lives have been lived out here, to whom the Common is as sacred as the Gospel, and the Old South Church as dear as liberty, sigh for their beloved city and fret and fume about the recklessness with which houses are cut in two, old landmarks are swept away, and old ways exchanged for new. But they are helpless. They cannot stay the wondrous tide that has set in. Boston has waked up and is bound to go ahead. Look out, New-York!

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

Among the recent improvements suggested and strategically advocated by the new Improvement Association, that in the extension of Washington-street—our Broadway in brief—to Dorchester-street or thereabouts, so as to make a direct avenue to the depots down in that section of the town—the Lowell, Boston, Fitchburg and Maine, to start with a great deal of the street travel is now directed. As this can only be done by cutting right and left through buildings and streets, just grazing the venerable Brattle-square Church—famous the country through as the meeting-house with the revolutionary cannon ball glued in its face—creating a fearful change in the Brattle-street and Dock-square region, and worse than all at an "enormous expense," there is considerable opposition to the movement. But the prospects are favorable for its complete success. Another scheme is to widen Milk-street by cutting a slice off from the Old South Church. The mere mention of this has hardly alarmed ancient Boston, and granite the breeze it has raised all around. I fear this scheme will not be carried out, just at present, at any rate. There is some talk, in a very quiet way, of tunneling Washington-street—the tunneling fever has not here as last—for a Pneumatic Express Company. Two years or more ago the Legislature granted a charter of incorporation to a Pneumatic Express Company, with power to operate between Boston and Roxbury, but the Company has not thus far done anything at all. I believe the late Gov. ANDREW was one of the corporators

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. By HENRY N. DAY. New-York: SCRIBNER & Co.

This is a book that takes the lover of English literature at once, the moment he opens it, and sees the names of those dead kings of melody who have made our language classic, and of two others, still living, who are not at all unworthy of that melodious brotherhood. It gives in brief space a very comprehensive idea of the language since its first bare struggings into the light of things modern, from the ruinous twilight of the ancestral Celtic, which was its original, to the comparative perfection of our own days; and we have the gradations of its progress from the archaisms of WYCLIF and MANDEVILLE, and the poetry of PIERS PLOUGHMAN and CHAUCER, down to that of COWPER, TENNYSON and LONGFELLOW—not forgetting, by the way, the limpid and happy prose of JOSEPH ADDISON. It is very interesting to mark the old shapes of our speech, and at the same time to find that the English of WYCKLIF and PIERS PLOUGHMAN, five hundred years old, can be easily understood by the educated readers of the present day. They will find no difficulty, with that daring traveler, MANDEVILLE, and will take note from the extract in this book, that a hundred years before the enterprise of COLUMBUS, he positively stated and proved that the world is round, and that by journeying on and on, a man would at last come round upon his own tracks. As for CHAUCER, whom Dr. JOHNSON refused to put upon list of English poets, his verse is as musical as SPENCER'S, as any one may find for himself, by reading him with the help of a simple rule which every little girl follows, when she begins to read the heavy "Heariade" at school. The end vowels of words have "feminine accents" in CHAUCER, and must be sounded as in French poetry. CHAUCER'S music is drawn out after the Italian fashion also:

"O, stormy people, unsad and ever unwise,
And indiscrete and changing as fane,
Delighting ever in rombel that is newe,
For, like the moone, ye waxen and ye wane."

The sonorous roll of MILTON may be nobler, but the verse of old GEOFFREY has all the winding vernacular, graco and music of SHAKESPEARE'S.

Our author quotes the whole of SHAKESPEARE'S "Julius Cæsar" and MILTON'S "Samson Agonistes;" and then we have the "Rape of the Lock," by "the grand Napoleon of the realms of rhyme"—ALEXANDER POPE, master and representative of his own refined school; and next, in the verse of COWPER, that curious, contradictory genius, with such a beautiful and lucid style for a Calvinist, and such sodable common sense for one so crazy, and such "idiomatic and manly simplicity"—as CAMPBELL terms it—for such a sensitive and sequestered book-worm. And after him we have TENNYSON, who blends and mixes his parts of speech—and these two words, which are, in fact, one and the same, have the Celtic meaning of to speak—into subtle, delicate style of English harmony so fantastically and yet so happily interwoven with the vernacular simplicity of the common speech that it seems to set itself to a music of its own as it runs. And then we have "the dispassionate closing full" in "Hiawatha," that gentle chant of the old Algonquin fairy-land and first "metrical romance" of our own continent. The very enumeration of these things has a sort of gratification in it for the lovers of literature—just as the counting of money may be supposed to give pleasure to those who have a great deal of it at their command.

Along with these beautiful poetic pieces Mr. DAY gives several short chapters on the origin and philosophy of language, on orthoepy and orthography, on accentuation, derivation and prosody; also notes on the progress of prose literature, in its several departments, and in connection with its most distinguished names. There are several glossaries for the older writers, and one for "Hiawatha." On the whole this is an excellent book of accomplishment for the students of our colleges and schools—places in which poetry as a branch of study and a theme of thought should find a good deal more consideration than it receives in general. The highest nobility and worth of the human intellect are illustrated in poetry; and "to love it is a liberal education"—to change a little the expression of COLERIDGE. Mr. DAY'S suggestions as to the study of the old Anglo-Saxon are very good. That study lends one, in the most genial humanizing way, into a far wider field—a purest forest of familiar and yet Celtic speech, which has its sources on all old historical grounds and in all old literatures. Few people recognize the value of speech. Every word we utter has a more venerable antiquity than an Egyptian pyramid or a Mississippi mound, and a more undeniable and longer pedigree than a Guelph or a Bourbon. This book is well calculated to excite and foster a taste for literature, and give a young mind that intellectual turn which would be found one of the happiest advantages of any man's life.

Brief Notices.

—*As by Fire.* By Miss NELLY MARSHALL. (New-York: GEORGE S. WILCOX.) This work has much of the significance of its title—for it is written with a certain fire of the feelings which is very characteristic of most feminine literature. It is a story of strong emotions—a story of sharp trial and the tenderness of love struggling against poverty and pride, till the close, which is happy and a full repayment for all. Evealeen, deeply and sorrily loved at first and rejected, buries the disagreeable wife, and, at last, comes back to Electra, which is the name of the heroine. She is now repentant and ready for him. She is alone in her boudoir. "A broad, fond palm rested upon her bowed head, a voice husky and deep with emotion pronounced her name—Electrah!" He draws her to his heart and says:

"Has my Electra no answer for me? Must the gem and the fountain in my heart still remain undiscovered?" he said in a tone of shrinking, pained melody; and, like the music of a lute than harps answering the wooing of the Summer wind, her sweet voice answered him:

"Lynn, I have always loved you!" Her starry eyes—

Shall we go on? No. We refer the genteel and refined reader to the work itself—the work, evidently, of a young hand and head and heart; all, for that reason giving promise of something better in time.

—*Lectures on the First and Second Epistles of Peter.* By JOHN LILLIE, D. D. With an introduction by PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. (New-York: CHARLES SCRIBNER & Co.) This is a posthumous work—a very common way of praising it, but one that sounds very like a fact—of Rev. JOHN LILLIE, who was born in 1812 at Keiss, in Scotland, and who graduated at Edinburgh in 1831. In 1836 he emigrated with some elder members of his family, to this country, where he completed his theological studies at New-Brunswick, N. J., and became a minister. He died in 1867, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Kingston, N. Y. His great work, the book before us, was the long labor of love and learning such as must have made it especially valuable to all those whose vocation is to study the New Testament in a critical and exegetic spirit.

—*History of the Life and Times of James Madison.* By WM. C. RIVES. Vol. III. (Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO.) The death of Mr. RIVES, soon after the completion of this volume, left unfinished an important and interesting work. From his intimacy with MADISON and his thorough acquaintance with the early political history of this country, he was eminently qualified for the task he had undertaken; and every reader will regret that he did not live to finish the work so well begun. The present volume, prepared for the press by another hand, brings the narrative down to the close of Gen. WASHINGTON'S administration only, leaving the most important part of MADISON'S career untouched. The volume is handsomely printed in large, clear type; and is furnished with a general index to the whole work, which adds greatly to its value.

—*Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered.* Translated by J. H. WIFFEN. (New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.) WIFFEN'S translation of TASSO is smooth and elegant, but nothing more can be said in its favor. With none of the spirit and true poetry that permeate the work of FAIRFAX—a genuine poet of the Elizabethan school—WIFFEN'S version deviates constantly from the text of the original—and always deviates to degrade. A life of TASSO is prefixed to this edition, and also a list of English gentlemen who took part in the crusades.

—*Father Connell.* By one of the O'HARA Family. (New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO.) This is a new edition of a popular tale by a member of the talented O'HARA Family—Mr. MICHAEL BANIM, brother of the more celebrated JOHN BANIM. It is a model Irish story, told by one who intimately knows the ways, feelings and conversational peculiarities of his countrymen. Some of the passages are very powerful, and all true to the life of Irish character.

—*The Spectator.* (New-York: J. W. CARLTON.) This work, of which we have seen only the first parts comprising papers Nos. 1 and 2, is a translation of ADDISON'S *Spectator* into French for the use of those who are beginners in the study of that language. The English text is printed underneath the French translation, which is very faithful to the original. The work will make a very useful reading book, as well for French students of English as for English students of French.

—*Gray's School and Field Book of Botany.* (New-York: IVISON, PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & Co.) This publication includes in one volume, and too large for use in the field, two works which have long been favorably known to students and teachers of botany. The volume is extensively illustrated, and contains a copious dictionary of botanical terms.

—*The Packs of Many Tales.* By CAPTAIN MARRYATT. (New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.) Capt. MARRYATT'S novels, in spite of their coarseness and other faults, still retain their hold on the reading public by reason of their heartiness and broad and jolly humor. The gallant Captain knew how to "spin a good yarn."

—*The Waverly Novels.* The latest additions to the APPLETONS' cheap reprint of SCOTT'S works are *Woodstock* and *The Talisman*.

THE ARMY AND ITS REFORMS.

Necessity for an Army—The City Army of New-York—The Indians—The Border—The Frontier—Mode of Reducing the Army—Gathmey's Plan.

THE BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 15, 1869.

PHILLIP DODRIDGE, the great man of Western Virginia in the past generation, said: "When I was young I went to the Virginia Legislature to get hanging abolished; but now, I am going back to get it reëstablished." This is about the result of much of human experience. We think ourselves wiser than our ancestors, and proceed to make great reforms, which another generation finds out to be no reform at all. It will be well if some of our wonderful doings in these days be not of the same kind.

The newspapers call for a reduction of the army. I have heard nobody else call for it. But let us assume that the army ought to be reduced, and on this proposition I wish to say a few words. What do we want an army for at all? For two reasons: 1. To have a beginning, a nucleus, especially of officers, with which to begin war, when war comes. 2. To have an armed Police in time of peace. Of course, if a sudden war comes on, and we must raise half a million of men, we must raise them as we have done by volunteers from the people. In that case, we need only the officers, and the Military Academy supplies them, to a large extent. Now, let us inquire how much of an armed Police do you want in times of peace? If I recollect right there are but about 40,000 able-bodied men in service. Is that too large an army? Let us begin with New-York City. I read in that valuable paper, the New-York Times, a most excellent Police report, and an instructive and admonitory one. It appears from that report, that in the year 1868 about 130,000 persons were lodged at night in the Station-houses, and that New-York City had an armed Police of 2,500 men. That is to say, with the forts in the harbor, the Navy-yard, and 2,500 armed and drilled men, New-York City is pretty well garrisoned. I venture to say another thing—that it is the knowledge of that fact which alone enables the respectable inhabitants to sleep in peace. Besides all this, in 1863, it required an army to keep the City in peace, and it was not done then. This is a sample of your Democratic self-government!

Now, you will say New-York City is not the whole country, I hope not. I trust it never will be a sample of the whole country. But I give it as an example, to show that the country requires force to keep it in order, and that the idea that human nature in this country is different from human nature in other countries is a very mistaken one. I believe as much in the superiority of our free institutions as any one in the whole country; but all the civil institutions which human genius ever did or can devise will neither reform human nature or secure peace, without the aid of those salutary punishments which operate on human fears. But, you will say, Police power is kept up by cities and States; what has that to do with the army? We shall come to that. There are certain places and conditions of affairs in which these Police forces are of no avail whatever. In these the National Government must keep the peace, or there will be anarchy. 1. We have 7,000 miles of frontier on which there are the territories of several other nations. These, with the forts in harbors, should have at least 10,000 men.

2. We have 3,000 miles of interior Indian frontier, and it is impossible to keep the peace without 15,000 men, and much of it cavalry. The idea that you are going to keep the Indians at peace without force is one of the greatest mistakes. The Indian is a savage, and that is the fact you have to deal with. It is not necessary to inquire what he might have been. We know what he is. WILLIAM PENN is said to have treated them with softer ailment, and talked peace. Where are the Indians of Pennsylvania? Was the result any way different? Now, I want to ask you Mr. TIMES, (and put you on your honor,) if you have examined and seen what the Government is doing about Indians? Well, I will give you a fact or two. The Government has treaties with, and is paying annuities to seventy tribes of Indians. The money the Government has expended on them would pay for their transportation and support in the islands of the Pacific. Leave them where they are, and you must keep up an army to prevent their robberies.

3. But let us proceed to another thing. Do you mean to leave the South to relapse into its former condition? What, do you mean to leave the negroes to become the victims of murderers, cut-throats and bloodhounds? Now, observe that the Governors of Tennessee and Arkansas have been compelled to call out the militia to suppress these villains, and that there are counties in Tennessee where loyal men are not safe to-day. Well, you will leave that to the States. You but the States can do nothing, unless it is known the army of the United States is ready to support them. It is the knowledge of that fact which alone enables the respectable inhabitants to sleep in peace. Besides all this, in 1868, it required an army to keep the City in peace, and it was not done then. This is a sample of your Democratic self-government!

Now, you will say New-York City is not the whole country.

...ce subject to supplementary proceedings. It appeared by the moving papers that the judgment was obtained against George K. Chase, as surviving partner of Geo. K. Chase & Co., former partner, thereof as Gregory, having died since the docketing of said judgment. George K. Chase had filed his petition in bankruptcy, and thereupon order was obtained, Nov. 25, 1868, from the United States Court, restraining the plaintiff and others from prosecuting suits against Chase. On behalf of the plaintiff it was contended that the attorney for the defendant had purposely suppressed the knowledge of the order of Nov. 25, 1868, had been modified by the United States Court on motion by an order made Dec. 7, 1868, expressly allowing the plaintiff and others to proceed in their actions against Chase as surviving partner and to reach the assets of the firm, which were stated to amount to $97,000, and that if such fact had been disclosed to Judge Freedman, he would not have granted an order to show cause with a stay of proceedings. On the plaintiff's predecessor's motion the order of Judge Blatchford of Dec. 7, 1868, to Judge Freedman promptly denied the defendant's motion to set aside the supplementary order, and vacated his order to show cause and the stay of proceedings, with $10 costs, and ordered the defendant to appear before him at chambers on this last, at 10 o'clock A. M., or that an attachment issue against him as for a contempt, &c.

Mr. James Flynn for the defendants; Mr. Nicolas F. Averill for the plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Part 3.

Before Judge Freedman.

ASSIGNMENTS AND PREFERENCES.

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company vs. Joseph B. Bradstreet.—In vacating the order of preference granted against the defendant in this case, Judge Freedman delivered the following opinion, which will be found interesting and important, not only because of its clearness and the spirit of equity which pervades it, but also as relating to a legal doctrine somewhat novel and of comparatively recent growth, that of corporations, and also to the rights and privileges of the officers of such institutions:

The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, plaintiff, vs. Joseph B. Bradstreet, defendant. This action is brought by the plaintiff, as a corporation, against the defendant for the recovery of $18,000 dues, alleged to have been received by the defendant as agent, and belong to the plaintiff. It is commenced by the service of and concerning which explanations are contained (1) in a pamphlet entitled *Life Insurance Clearing House*, annually published by the defendant, and embodying a brief statement of the condition of each life insurance company; and also (2) in three advertisements inserted in different public journals published in the City of New-York, and which are accompanied with the view of calling the attention of the public to said *Life Insurance Clearing House*, and containing substantially the same statements concerning the plaintiff Company, claimed by them as libelous in the complaint. Upon the complaint and affidavits sworn to by the President of the plaintiff Company, and an affidavit sworn to by one of the attorneys for the plaintiff, an order of arrest was obtained from one of the Commissioners of Deeds, and thereupon the defendant has been arrested, and compelled to give bail for his appearance in this action. Subsequently to two motions, resulting in the same as to each, the defendant moved to vacate the order of arrest on his own behalf, and also upon the complaint and affidavits of the plaintiff, upon which the order of arrest has been granted, to vacate the order of arrest, or for a reduction of the bail. Subdivision 1, of section 179 of the Code, provides that a defendant may be arrested in an action for the recovery of damages, in a cause of action not arising out of contract, where the defendant is not liable to imprisonment for a similar character, &c. Section 180 prescribes that an order for the arrest of a defendant must be obtained from a Judge of the Court in which the action is pending, and must require the defendant to appear and show cause why he should not be arrested and held to bail, before the Judge, whenever it shall appear to the Judge by the affidavit of the plaintiff, or of any other person, that a sufficient cause of action exists, and that the case is one of those mentioned in section 179. These provisions do not give to the plaintiff a positive right to an order of arrest; the language of the Code is permissive only; the words of the Code are not that the Judge may make an order, but that an order may be made. It therefore rests in the sound discretion of the Judge to grant or refuse the order. As Davis, Recorder, said in 12 Abb. Pract. R. 1, 2, "The Judge is not the mere creature of that statute, and must exercise a judicial discretion in granting or refusing the order of arrest only in accordance with the facts and circumstances of each case." Hence, where the bail would have been granted under the former practice, or in extreme cases, where, from the character of the transaction, as shown by affidavit, the defendant's arrest is necessary to prevent his removal from the State, or to secure a fund for the benefit of the plaintiff, or from facts and circumstances stated in the affidavits, a good cause of action appears to exist, and at the same time that learned jurist proves by authorities that by the practice established in the Superior Court where he presided, (and which, since the Code of 1848, I am not aware has been changed,) an order would not be granted for the arrest of a defendant in actions of assault and battery, libel or slander, except under circumstances of a very aggravated character, or where the defendant, if sued, was a transient person, or was about to depart from the State without the mere probability of his being compelled to submit to the ordinary course of law, which has prevailed in this State from an early period. The question of the propriety of the order of arrest in this matter was therefore a matter of discretion for the Judge granting the order. The plaintiff seems to agree to this proposition, but strenuously argues that the order of arrest cannot be vacated by one Judge will not be reviewed by another. Section 204 of the Code provides that a defendant arrested may, at any time before judgment, apply to the Judge who granted the order of arrest, or to reduce the amount of bail, and it has been well settled that the motion referred to in this section may be made before the Judge who granted the order, or by any other Judge to whom such application may be made by either party. Under the practice established in the Superior Court, and which, according to the rules of this Court in force at the time of the commencement of the present Term only, to deny a defendant arrested upon an order of a Judge made out of Court, a hearing and thorough investigation of the facts upon which the order of arrest was granted, and a decision thereon, must be a prerequisite. Upon the motion to vacate an order of arrest, is only bound to see that the plaintiff presents a *prima facie* case, and it is the same thing the plaintiff tenders a sufficient amount of bail to the sheriff, and that the defendant cannot, or will not, give it. The plaintiff may pay all costs and damages awarded to the defendant in the action, and, expecting a verdict, may be willing to pay the amount of bail required by the order of arrest, and which shall be at least double the amount of the plaintiff's claim, and yet, if the defendant is able to procure or secure the payment of the judgment by the plaintiff, he will not be allowed to do so, and may be compelled to submit to the imprisonment. The affidavit on behalf of the defendant, in opposition to the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and to reduce the bail, denies that the defendant has been guilty of any fraud or misconduct in the premises, and that the plaintiff's claim is not just and true in all respects, and that the defendant has a good defense to the action on the merits. The affidavit of the plaintiff, upon which the order of arrest was granted, is not produced on the motion, and I must therefore assume that it contains sufficient facts to authorize the granting of the order of arrest. The affidavit of the plaintiff should contain sufficient facts to show that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount claimed, and that the case is one of those mentioned in section 179. These provisions do not give to the plaintiff a positive right to an order of arrest; the language of the Code is permissive only; the words of the Code are not that the Judge may make an order, but that an order may be made. It therefore rests in the sound discretion of the Judge to grant or refuse the order. As Davis, Recorder, said in 12 Abb. Pract. R. 1, 2, "The Judge is not the mere creature of that statute, and must exercise a judicial discretion in granting or refusing the order of arrest only in accordance with the facts and circumstances of each case." Hence, where the bail would have been granted under the former practice, or in extreme cases, where, from the character of the transaction, as shown by affidavit, the defendant's arrest is necessary to prevent his removal from the State, or to secure a fund for the benefit of the plaintiff, or from facts and circumstances stated in the affidavits, a good cause of action appears to exist, and at the same time that learned jurist proves by authorities that by the practice established in the Superior Court where he presided, (and which, since the Code of 1848, I am not aware has been changed,) an order would not be granted for the arrest of a defendant in actions of assault and battery, libel or slander, except under circumstances of a very aggravated character, or where the defendant, if sued, was a transient person, or was about to depart from the State without the mere probability of his being compelled to submit to the ordinary course of law, which has prevailed in this State from an early period. The question of the propriety of the order of arrest in this matter was therefore a matter of discretion for the Judge granting the order. The plaintiff seems to agree to this proposition, but strenuously argues that the order of arrest cannot be vacated by one Judge will not be reviewed by another. Section 204 of the Code provides that a defendant arrested may, at any time before judgment, apply to the Judge who granted the order of arrest, or to reduce the amount of bail, and it has been well settled that the motion referred to in this section may be made before the Judge who granted the order, or by any other Judge to whom such application may be made by either party. Under the practice established in the Superior Court, and which, according to the rules of this Court in force at the time of the commencement of the present Term only, to deny a defendant arrested upon an order of a Judge made out of Court, a hearing and thorough investigation of the facts upon which the order of arrest was granted, and a decision thereon, must be a prerequisite. Upon the motion to vacate an order of arrest, is only bound to see that the plaintiff presents a *prima facie* case, and it is the same thing the plaintiff tenders a sufficient amount of bail to the sheriff, and that the defendant cannot, or will not, give it. The plaintiff may pay all costs and damages awarded to the defendant in the action, and, expecting a verdict, may be willing to pay the amount of bail required by the order of arrest, and which shall be at least double the amount of the plaintiff's claim, and yet, if the defendant is able to procure or secure the payment of the judgment by the plaintiff, he will not be allowed to do so, and may be compelled to submit to the imprisonment. The affidavit on behalf of the defendant, in opposition to the motion to vacate the order of arrest, and to reduce the bail, denies that the defendant has been guilty of any fraud or misconduct in the premises, and that the plaintiff's claim is not just and true in all respects, and that the defendant has a good defense to the action on the merits. The affidavit of the plaintiff, upon which the order of arrest was granted, is not produced on the motion, and I must therefore assume that it contains sufficient facts to authorize the granting of the order of arrest. The plaintiff's counsel seems to have been fully aware of the necessity of showing, by affidavit, a sufficient cause of action to arrest, and that the case is one of those mentioned in section 179. Those

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 22, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
Fifth-ave., corner of 23d-st.
ROMEO AND JULIET. Characters by Messrs. Edwin Booth, Mark Smith, Adams, T. J. Hind, Monroe, Morris, Miss Mary McVicker, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Prescott, and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE. Characters by Mrs. Rose Bell, Mme. Desclauzas, Mlle. Gyssel, Messrs. Garrier, Gabel, Bourgain, Beckers, Genet, Petit and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING. Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, Gilbert, Walcot, Stoddart, Ringgold, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Chas. Jamieson, Miss Annie Ward and others.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.
Broadway, between 29th-st. and 30th-st.
A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND and FOUL HONTAS. Characters by Mr. John Brougham, Mr. Stoddart, Miss Newton, Miss Fisher and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
FORTY THIEVES; OR, STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS. Characters by Misses Lydia Thompson, Walter Morham, Gratien, Mr. Beckett and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. Sinclair and others.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 514 Broadway.
PLUTO, and COMIC SKETCHES and LIVING STATUES. Characters by Mr. W. H. Lingard, Misses Alice Dunning, Norman, Lingard, Luton and others.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.
No. 720 Broadway.
LUCRETIA BORGIA. Characters by Miss Elise Holt, Miss Jackson, Miss Pitt, Miss Williams, Messrs. Marlowe, Lewis, Parsloe, Wall and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon and Evening. FRA DIAVOLO and FIEND OF THE DEEP; OR, GOLD. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence. EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Leading character by Mlle. Zoe.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
LADY OF LYONS. Leading characters by Mr. Neil Warner, Mr. McKean Buchanan and Miss Virginia Buchanan.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
GRAND COMBINATION OF MUSIC, PLAYS, PANTOMIMES, ACROBATIC FEATS, &c.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
FOREST OF BONDY, CORELER AND TAILOR, VARIETIES. By a powerful cast.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st., near Clinton-st.
IL TROVATORE. (Italian Opera.) By Mr. Max Maretzek's opera company.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
SHAKESPEREAN FESTIVAL. (Burlesque.) NEGRO COMICALITIES, &c.

BRYANT'S MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
ELIXIR OF LOVE. (Burlesque.) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
SECOND WINTER EXHIBITION OF PICTURES.

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We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to hand in their notices as early as hour in the day as possible. If received after 3½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

A most terrible disaster occurred to the Austrian frigate *Radetzky*, in the Adriatic, on Saturday. From some unexplained cause an explosion occurred in the powder-magazine, which tore the ship literally to pieces. Nearly all the officers and crew were either killed outright by the explosion or were thrown into the sea and drowned. The ship is said to be a complete wreck.

The right of the people to assemble in public meetings is now denied in France. In accordance with an order issued by the Secretary of the Interior, a public meeting in the suburbs of Paris was dispersed on Friday. Those announced for Wednesday next will be prohibited. Gen. DIX publishes a letter denying the report that he recently made a speech sympathizing with the Greeks.

The Duke DE MONTPENSIER has been granted permission to return to Spain as a private citizen.

A French frigate has been ordered to Cuba to protect the rights of French citizens.

MEXICO.

A dispatch from Havana gives some Mexican news of considerable importance. Gen. NEGRETE captured the City of Puebla on the 2d and issued some incendiary proclamations, but evacuated the city on the 6th, on learning that Government troops were marching against him. A forced loan of $500,000 had been levied on the merchants of San Marin by the revolutionists of that point. There was an insignificant revolution in Yucatan, but not deemed worthy of particular note. Trouble existed between the civil and military authorities at Guadalaxara, and a revolution was threatened. The Governor had resigned, and the Courts had declared their inability to enforce the laws. There was a revolution in Tlascala and another at Nuevo Leon, where QUIROGA, at the head of 1,500 well-armed men, had pronounced in favor of SANTA ANNA. It was thought that Gen. CORDOBA would be appointed Minister to Washington.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate Saturday the usual number of resolutions, petitions, &c., were presented at the opening of the session, among which was a bill for giving the protection of the United States flag to the ship *April*, a vessel which had hoisted English colors during the late war. Senator NYE and others opposed it; Senators SUMNER and CONKLING favored it, but no definite conclusion was arrived at. Senator PENDLETON tried to introduce his Naturalization bill, but found it impossible to do so. The question of the repeal of the Civil Tenure of Office act next came up. Senator CONKLING made a speech against the repeal, but rather favoring its modification. Senator MORTON followed him, favoring its repeal. Senators SAWYER, DIXON and HOWE also made remarks on this question. No vote was taken, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, after the presentation of miscellaneous bills and petitions, the contested election case from New-Mexico was considered, and Mr. OTERO, the contestant, obtained his seat by the vote of the House. Mr. SCHENCK, by unanimous consent, reported a resolution to postpone the assembling of the Forty-first Congress till 3 P. M., on the 4th of March next, instead of 12 M., as agreed on, which was passed. An attempt was made to get rid of the evening session by assembling at 11 A. M., but without success. The Constitutional Amendment from the Senate was then called up. Messrs. LOGAN and SCHENCK offered amendments to it which were rejected. Mr. BINGHAM'S amendment, however, was agreed to, and the Senate amendment passed—Yeas 146, Nays 39. After which the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The latest intelligence from the seat of war informs us that Captain-General LERSUNDI has issued another Proclamation, offering pardon to insurgents who will lay down their arms and return to the Spanish allegiance.

A Cincinnati paper says that Gen. GRANT recently remarked that whether Congress took any action in the matter or not this Winter, the reduction of the army would go on steadily by the process of absorption. He hopes that this process will in less than a year reduce the infantry to 25,000 men, and the other corps in proportion. He expressed himself in opposition to the wholesale reduction as proposed by some members. The army appropriations have been reduced by the House from $42,000,000 to $24,000,000.

JOHN BROOKS, a prominent merchant for forty years, and first Mayor of Columbus, Ohio, died in that city on Friday, aged 86.

Our Buenos Ayres letter, dated Jan. 14, and printed in another column, is at hand. It contains interesting facts in relation to the events following the capture of Villeta, as well as the full text of the correspondence between Marshal CAXIAS and President LOPEZ. The former requested the latter to surrender, and thus to terminate the hostilities. LOPEZ, however, refused. The Allied forces thereupon attacked and routed him. The latest news our correspondent sends us announces the capture of Asuncion. No details, however, are given.

The canal officers are to be appointed on the 10th of March—the Canal Board having fixed upon that day for that purpose, and for the adjustment of the toll sheet and the selection of deposit banks. The competition is already very lively, and it will increase as the day approaches.

Mr. CHARLES AXT, of Crawfordsville, Ga., was found dead in his bed on Wednesday, morning with his throat cut from ear to ear and his skull crushed in. An illegitimate son of the deceased by a mulatto woman has been arrested as implicated in the murder. When arrested he was at the door of the wine cellar, about two hundred and fifty yards from the house. In the cellar a vest of the murdered man was found, and his pocket-book, containing $47, in the possession of the youth arrested. The son had been severely punished by the father on the day preceding the murder.

Mr. THOMAS B. BRYAN, an Illinois gentleman writing home from Washington, says that an immense crowd is expected in that city to witness the inauguration of President GRANT. He offers an unfurnished house for the occupancy of such Illinois soldiers as bring their blankets, knapsacks and rations, but says there will be no room in Washington for some time to come for office seekers.

A nugget of gold weighing three pounds was taken from the claim of FOUCOU & Co., near Yreka, Cal., on the 14th of January. Its value is estimated at $600, there being some quartz mixed with it.

HART L. STEWART, who was the defendant in the notorious Stewart divorce case, which was tried two years ago in Chicago, died on the 8th inst. The unfortunate troubles which followed the trial threw a cloud over the rest of his life and undoubtedly hastened his demise.

The fall of snow this Winter, in Canada, shows an increase of 39.77 inches over the mean of twenty years. The entire amount, if it had lain as it fell, would have been about ten feet. At present the snow is four feet deep in the fields.

Among the visitors to Washington at the inauguration will be the Burgesses Corps, of Albany. Beside the part which this corps will take in the inauguration ceremonies, they have obtained the favor of a visit to Gen. GRANT. The visit will be made by him wholly in the spirit of military courtesy as the General of the Army of the United States.

Four years ago ROBERT UZES and his wife lived together in New-Orleans. ROBERT had a cousin named HENRY, who also lived in the same house. HENRY gained the affections of ROBERT'S wife, which aroused the injured husband's jealousy, and culminated in their separation, ROBERT'S wife going with HENRY. No actual estrangement existed beyond the separation. The cousins even went dueling and hunting together at Pass Manchac, where ROBERT shot HENRY and surrendered himself to the Police authorities, alleging that the deed was committed accidentally. A few days ago Mrs. UZES presented herself before the Superintendent of Police in New-Orleans, and brought a charge of willful murder against her own husband, stating that she saw him shoot his cousin HENRY. The case is now awaiting examination.

Three men named DICKENS, HUMPHREY and WILSON, were sitting at supper last Friday evening at DICKENS' home, near Raleigh Springs, Tenn., when a party of ruffians burst in upon them, shooting indiscriminately. Col. DICKENS was wounded, but managed to escape and give the alarm. When assistance arrived, one man and a colored woman were found dead and the house plundered.

The proposition to increase the salaries of the Massachusetts Supreme Court Judges from $5,000 and $5,500 to $7,000 and $7,500 has been defeated in the Legislature by a heavy majority.

A well-known and respected miller, named JOHN ARNELL, was found dead in a pile of feed near Rhinebeck, yesterday. He had been missing for some days, and upon search being made was discovered as stated above. The body was frozen stiff, but the real cause of his death could not be determined.

The burglar who robbed the safe of Messrs. CASSEBEER & PYNE, of this City, of a large amount of bonds, has been captured in Cincinnati. By the skillful management of the case on the part of the detectives employed, $20,000 of bonds were recovered.

The examination of the books of WHITE & HANCKSON and THURMOND & Co., of St. Louis disclosed the fact that the former failed to report to the United States revenue officers sales to the amount of 25,000 pounds of tobacco, on which there is due a Government tax and penalty of $21,000. THURMOND & Co. sold 35,000 pounds more than they returned. Their tax and penalty due the Government is $22,500.

Purchases have been made in Paris and London of casts from celebrated antiques, selected by the Council of the Yale School of Fine Arts, as the beginning of a historical museum of sculpture for the College.

One of the Oriental Powder Company's mills, at Gambo Falls, in Gorham, Me., blew up on Saturday. A man named SEAVERS had his leg broken. No other person was injured.

A Western man, writing from Washington, says he is "saddened with the conviction that corruption in high as in low official positions, in national as in municipal affairs, is the canker gnawing at the very vitals of the Republic, and threatening to undermine its institutions."

A preliminary meeting of the officers of the ARMY of the Potomac will be held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, in Fourth-street, near Sixth-avenue, at 12 o'clock this morning. Officers in the City not already registered are requested to hand in their names previous to the meeting. The grand reunion will take place to-night at the same place.

Rev. J. N. PULLMAN preached last evening in the Thirty-fifth-street Universalist Church, on the subject of "Universalism in the Early Christian Church."

A mass meeting of German Republican and Democratic citizens was held yesterday afternoon at the Stadt Theatre, Bowery. From four to five thousand persons were present. Gen. F. SIGEL opened the meeting, and resolutions were adopted expressing his opposition to any prolongation or time or hindrance of naturalization, while approving of abolishing existing abuses.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship *Arizona*, we are in receipt of our Panama correspondence. Our correspondent reports that the State is quiet. The authorities continued to seize and to sacrifice the property of Americans and other foreign merchants in Aspinwall to payment of onerous and illegal "commercial contributions." The United States sloop-of-war *Shenandoah* was at Panama, and the gunboat *Nipsic* had sailed from Aspinwall on a cruise.

Cotton was less freely offered and was the more demand on Saturday, at an advance of about ¼c. Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Hops and Lard favored buyers, on a light business. Pork was lower, but more inquired for at the reduced figures. Sugars were active and buoyant. Freights dull. Monday will be observed as a close holiday in business circles down town.

The Senate and the Tenure of Office.

It is evident the Senate does not intend to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act, or to permit Gen. GRANT to make removals from office without their consent. Under all professions of confidence in Gen. GRANT, and desire to aid and support his Administration in all possible ways, Senators clearly mean to keep these fetters on his hands. They know perfectly well that corruption and imbecility in office is the greatest of the many evils from which the country suffers,—and that a thorough, vigorous reform in this respect would do more than anything else toward reducing the heavy taxation which weighs upon the people, and paying the public debt. But for all that, they do not intend that Gen. GRANT shall have the power to accomplish that reform. He shall not remove a single office-holder, unless for reasons first submitted to them, and by them first pronounced sufficient. This was the clear result of the debate of Saturday, which is to be renewed to-day, and which will end in leaving the matter just where it is.

The motive of this determination is very plain. It does not indicate any *general* lack of confidence in Gen. GRANT on the part of Senators, but only a lack of confidence in their being able to control him in the matter of removals. Each Senator has a score or more of friends in office for whom he is, of course, solicitous; if he felt quite certain of being able to retain them in place, he would care very little about imposing restraints on Gen. GRANT'S power of removal,—but until that doubt can be dispelled, he prefers to take no risks.

Nothing can be more absurd than the pretance that the public service can be promoted by giving the Senate control of this matter. It is quite possible that there should be some restraint upon the indiscriminate power of removal from office. Our past political experience shows clearly that it is a power liable to very gross abuse, and that there ought to be some provision somewhere for retaining deserving and valuable officials in their position. But it is equally clear that the Senate is not the proper quarter in which that power should be reposed. The idea that a body of fifty or sixty members should be required to investigate and sit in judgment on the case before a public officer could be removed, is preposterous. The time of the Senate would be wholly absorbed in this business, and the fact that, during the past three years, *not a solitary Republican office-holder has been removed with the Senate's consent*, no matter how flagrant his violations of public duty, proves conclusively how utterly inefficient and useless such a provision would be. It would simply paralyze the Executive power of removal. Every office-holder, no matter how corrupt or inefficient, would keep his place, and the abuses which have grown into such rank proportions under Mr. JOHNSON would be of necessity perpetuated under his successor. The disease has reached such a point as to require very active and very prompt remedies for its cure—and the maintenance of this law renders the application of such a remedy utterly impossible.

We do not suppose that Senators are conscious of any distrust of Gen. GRANT, or of any disposition to cripple his power and injure his Administration in maintaining the Tenure-of-Office law; but in point of fact they could scarcely do anything better calculated to thwart his efforts at reform, and deprive him of all power to accomplish the great end of his election—the purification of the public service.

The Rogues Hereby Gave Notice.

Our City authorities, if there be any such functionaries, seem to have abandoned all search after the murderer of Mr. HOGENS, and have lulled the community into sympathy with their own indifference. Nobody seems to care anything about the matter any longer. Over a week has elapsed since Judge BARNARD proclaimed, with ostentatious confidence, that the real murderer was in custody and will at once be put upon trial, convicted and punished; yet the Judge seems not to have taken a single step as yet to make his promise good. He holds two or three men still in custody, but apparently without any other motive than to keep up the show of vigilance which has served to amuse the public so long, but which is not likely to do even that much longer. Even the spasmodic attempts to solve the "mystery" which for a time kept up the idea that there was any earnest effort or wish to detect the assassin, have been abandoned as useless, and things have been left to fall back into their old channel. Whether the offered rewards have been exhausted, or the confederates and compatriots of the murderer have succeeded in screening him—whatever may be the reason, all the parties whose special business it is to detect and punish criminals and check crime, seem to have given up even the pretence of inquiring into this particular case.

Meantime, if it be not impertinent, we should like to know whether any explanation has been found, or sought, of the suspicious circumstances surrounding JAMES LOGAN No. 3. The murderer, it will be remembered, wore a light overcoat, a thin blue flannel undershirt and a slouched hat,—the last two of which he left behind him, the coat sleeve so stained with blood as to make it quite certain that he hurt his hand. He had with him a companion taller than himself, and in the pockets of his abandoned coat was an envelope directed to "JAMES LOGAN," from which the letter had been removed. Now JAMES LOGAN No. 3 was proved by the testimony of the woman with whom he stayed in Grand-street the night before the murder, to have left the house at about the time of the murder, with a thin blue flannel coat, a light overcoat and a slouched hat, and in company with a man taller than himself; and to have come back in the evening without [illegible] and with his hand bound [illegible] to her testimony [illegible] hat and [illegible] fences to [illegible] before.

Now all the circumstances we have stated point to him as the murderer; if his explanation of them is true, it may relieve him from suspicion; if it is false, it confirms that suspicion and makes it almost certain that he is the guilty person. *Have the authorities made any attempt to ascertain whether it is true or false?* If they have, the public has been left in profound ignorance of the fact,—to say nothing of the result. If they have not, why not? There cannot be any difficulty in the case, except such as the authorities may have created by their tardy movements and long delay. Judge BARNARD proclaimed his purpose to put somebody on trial for this murder; why has he not done so? He said he knew who the murderer was; he must therefore have studied the case. What does he think about LOGAN'S relation to it, and how, if he thinks him innocent, does he explain the very extraordinary coincidence that point so strongly the other way?

Everything indicates that the case is to be dropped—and forgotten. The authorities, as they are facetiously or ironically called, seem interested in having it dropped, when, of course, it will be forgotten; for our people care nothing about anything that has ceased to be talked about for a week. The "Burdell mystery" is some ten or twelve years old, and was a famous sensation in its time; but one of our contemporaries published the other day what purported to be a full and detailed explanation of the whole affair, and we have not yet heard of a single human being who cared enough about the matter even to *read* it. So it will be with the Rogers case. If people can be induced to stop talking about it for a month, nobody will then care whether the assassin is ever detected or not. All effort, therefore, seems bent in that direction.

The Whisky Tax—A Model Revenue Officer.

On the 1st day of November, 1866, GEORGE W. THORN was appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fifth District of New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City and Newark. He was not confirmed by the Senate and ceased to hold the office after March 4, 1867. Prior to his appointment no whisky had been stored in the Government warehouses of that district.

On the 14th of January, 1867, one hundred and forty-eight barrels were removed from the Thirty-second District of New-York and stored in a warehouse in Jersey City, and on the same day, a transportation bond was filed with Collector THORN, and he gave a permit to remove the spirits for transportation to a warehouse in San Francisco. On Jan. 22 and 31, and on Feb. 7 and March 6, the same process was repeated, until about one thousand barrels were thus carried over from New-York to Jersey City, and at once removed to New-York upon the Collector's permit, ostensibly for transportation to San Francisco, bonds having been given to the Collector under the act of June 30, 1864. The last bond for $110,000 was accepted on the day before THORN vacated his office. Of course the whisky was not taken to California, and the tax, amounting to $107,000, was lost to the Government. The five bonds were found to be utterly worthless, and in fact no trace can be found that any of the principals, sureties or witnesses ever existed. After these facts were ascertained, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue directed the District-Attorney of New-Jersey to prosecute the official bond of the Collector. The bond was in the sum of $100,000, and was executed by responsible sureties residing in Jersey City. The trial began on the 11th inst., and occupied five days.

The above-stated facts were proved on behalf of the Government. The defence called Collector THORN as a witness, who swore that he *did not know that he had ever seen the bonds before; that he knew nothing about principals, sureties or witnesses; that he had never heard of any of them, and had never made any inquiries about them.* He said he intrusted all his bond business to a clerk under age, but had never given him any instructions as to inquiring after sureties. It appeared that this clerk had cautioned him about the sureties of the first two bonds, and that he had been warned that the whisky was to be brought to his district for fraudulent purposes.

Judge FIELD charged the jury very forcibly that the sureties were *responsible for the faithful discharge of this duty by the Collector*, and for the exercise of due skill and diligence by himself and his subordinates, whether he was guilty of willful fraud or not. The case was given to the jury on the 17th inst., and after a short deliberation they rendered a verdict for the United States, assessing the damages at $100,000.

We hope the very prompt administration of justice in this case may do something to teach revenue officers the nature of their duties, and their bondsmen the responsibility they assume in becoming their sureties for the faithful performance of their duties. Both parties, in a great number of cases throughout the country, stand greatly in need of such instruction; and it cannot be more directly or impressively given than by just such examples as this case affords. It is fortunate for the Government that it had in New-Jersey so vigilant and able a District-Attorney as Mr. KEARNEY and so upright a judge as Judge FIELD.

The Seizure of Society—A Suggestion.

In urging the other day, the necessity of waging an aggressive warfare on the criminal classes, we had in view, also, the need of a radical change in our methods of dealing with offenders against the law. The failure of the present system is only too apparent. Every one can see that it neither prevents nor adequately punishes crime; and it is also apparent that the failure is not wholly due to dishonest or inefficient administration of the law. If it were, the remedy would not be far to seek.

A writer in the February number of *St. Paul's Magazine* suggests a modification of the present system, which is, at least, worthy of attention. Dividing criminals into two broad classes,—the casual, and the regular or professional offenders,—"those who lapse from innocence and those who live in guilt"—he proceeds to consider the light in which the latter should be regarded by the State. In the first place, they are not objects of vengeance. "The State is not competent to apportion punishment to individual guilt, because it can never be competent to determine either the degree of guilt incurred, or the severity of the punishment inflicted." The same penalty which to one culprit would be too lenient for a theft, may, to a differently organized offender, be too severe for a much greater crime. In the next place, criminals are not to be regarded by the State as objects of compassion,—as unfortunates to be pitied and rescued,—as "weak brethren," to be petted and guided. Individual members of society may undertake this mission, but the function of the *State* is neither to regenerate offenders nor to forgive offenses. It has, in fact, only one concern with the criminal classes, only one light in which to view them. It can only regard them as outlaws against society, as the common enemies of honest citizens; and its only duty, in regard to them, is to stand between them and society, for the protection of all that is pure, valuable and peaceable within it.

The plea of retributive punishment has failed. The very means we take to protect ourselves against criminals, tend to make more and worse criminals every year. Under the present system, every man comes out of jail a worse character than he entered. This is especially true of young offenders, imprisoned for short terms. Shut out from all honest ways of getting a living, on liberation they almost always resort to crime again, and sooner or later find their way back to jail. Under this process of education, the juvenile culprit hardens into the professional criminal. So far from reclaiming him, or deterring him from crime, society makes him an outlaw and enemy for life, confirms his hostility, and gives him every chance to improve in his profession.

The remedy for this evil suggested by the English writer is, briefly stated, no less than the entire abandonment of the present system, by which punishment is widely proportioned to the offence, and the substitution therefor of that of indefinite incarceration. We must imprison the incorrigible offenders till they are corrected, and the incorrigible ones for life;—that is to say, when a criminal who is not a casual offender falls into the hands of justice, instead of giving him two or five or ten years in jail, according to the nature of his crime, we should keep him under bolt and bar until he has ceased to be our enemy. These professional criminals, regular and permanent members of the outlaw population, are to be taken into custody, not merely because they have picked a pocket or blown open a safe, but because they are organized enemies of society, and the particular offence for which they are apprehended *furnishes the proof* but not the measure of their habitual enmity and their predatory life. It often happens that a great criminal is detected in one of his smaller offences, or is convicted of one crime only when equally guilty of fifty others; and, therefore, whatever may be the special case, it seems right that the Judge should adjudicate his sentence rather to the proved character and antecedents of the prisoner, than merely to the offence charged in the indictment. To the notoriously incorrigible, he should award imprisonment for life, without hope of release; to others, imprisonment limited in duration and severity by the test of their fitness to be discharged. In this way society may permanently rid itself of its most dangerous enemies.

There may be practical difficulties in the way of this scheme, for which its author has not provided, but it certainly appears to be worthy of consideration.

MINOR TOPICS.

For a place in GRANT'S Cabinet, the Legislature of Nebraska have designated Senator THAYER, of that State. But why did they not designate the special department they desired him to occupy? If they knew he was fit for a place in the Cabinet, they must certainly have known what particular place he was fit for. We don't suppose, for example, they thought him adapted to the office of Attorney-General, as the performance of that department is exceedingly small, and not very profitable. Probably they thought he would make a good Secretary of the Treasury, for in that department he could give a gilt-edged office to every member of the Nebraska Legislature. Or they might have thought he would fill nicely the Department of State, where he could appoint *every* member to a foreign Ambassadorship or a Consulship. But all this is mere idle fancy; and we can only hope that as the Nebraska Legislature have designated Mr. THAYER for the Cabinet, he himself may be allowed to choose the department he will occupy.

The President pardoned DRUMGOLD (of the stationery firm of DRUMGOLD & O'TOOLE) as soon as the Court had sentenced him. It is hardly worth while now for any United States Court to convict anybody of anything.

A New-Jersey Judge has been giving a warning to the criminals who have got acquitted at the enforcement of law in this City not to come over into that State. He lost a watch-customer upon whom he passed severe sentence (that it was not often they got hold of such customers in Jersey, but as they would probably have to "get out" of New York pretty soon, he wished to warn them of the risk of coming to Jersey. The recent action of our New-York Courts seems to have had a very numerable effect all over the country. If they should personally keep on enforcing the laws as a permanent thing, the criminal classes will in time come to look upon the violation as really dangerous.

The Metropolitan Gas Company have obstinately resisted the order of the Board of Health directing them to close their works unless they change the process of manufacture so as to prevent noxious gases, destructive to the public health, from escaping into the external air. They have brought up chemists and professors who have furnished evidence that the malodorous gases that hang round the locality of their works are not prejudicial to health, but, on the contrary, are wholesome and invigorating. The directors of the Company could furnish proof of their belief in this theory by erecting residences for themselves in the vicinity of their works, in place of the houses now occupied by the poor and pallid people who are compelled to breathe their strengthening gases. At the same time they would find it convenient to have a graveyard close by.

The Fenians have been very bitter in their denunciations of Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON; but we rather guess they will find that the release of WARREN and CORNELIUS by the British Government (reported officially by cable) has been chiefly owing to his efforts. In fact, while carrying on his other negotiations, Mr. JOHNSON has been exceedingly active in inquiring into the cases of any American citizens held in duresse on account of their participation in the Fenian troubles. Even the Fenians ought to give him credit for what he has actually accomplished.

The remarkable rise (four per cent.) since the opening of the year, in our Five-Twenty bonds in London, has gone on steadily, and has maintained itself at each successive point of advance. On Saturday, the London quotation stood as high as 75¾. The investments have been on a very large scale, and the rise abroad has induced a corresponding appreciation in this market. We believe the GRANT Administration will place our credit above that of any European Government, and this will do more to bring down specie payments than all the schemes of financial prestidigitation that have been proposed in Congress.

Senators seem to be unaware of the interest taken by the people in their action (or rather inaction) regarding the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office law. The country desired the demolition of every barrier that will obstruct GRANT'S course in reforming the awful corruption of the administrative service. The next four years will either be better or worse than the last four—the corruption, if not arrested, spreads with fearful activity. If they are worse, we will be threatened with ruin;—if better, it must be by peremptory reform, and this is impossible while the Tenure-of-Office law remains. Senators must know this, and they must know that the people know it.

As might be expected, the newspaper reporters are now beginning to chronicle "velocipede accidents." Thus far, we believe, a broken leg has been the worst case; but there have been any number of badly bruised heads, bodies and limbs. The ladies, in particular, who are beginning to attempt the velocipede, must be very careful in their practice.

A few weeks ago the Health Board and the Fire Commissioners were at loggerheads as to which possessed the legal authority to investigate the quality of the kerosene sold in the shops, and put an end to the adulterations which are constantly causing explosions and destruction of life and property. Both of them determined to take the matter in hand, but it seems that both of them gave it up as soon as they came to this determination. Neither of them has done anything, and in the meantime accidents are occurring as usual. We urge the Health Board to take hold of the matter in earnest, and enjoy the confiscations as well as the work.

The Californians, with their usual good sense, are dealing practically with the woman question, so far as labor is concerned. They have a women's Cooperative Union, which has been in existence but six months, and has already cleared $1,000, having about $6,000 in stock on hand. Their labor is directed to sewing—children's and ladies' clothing, shirts, general needlework, &c.; and they have received three diplomas for their work from Agricultural and Mechanical State Fairs. They give employment to over 100 women. This is good; and its success shows that as soon as woman really begins to show organizing and administrative talent, the special genius of modern civilization, she will find herself admitted to any "sphere" wherein she can work effectively.

We have at last a Governor in this State who will not display any undue anxiety to let loose upon society the criminals incarcerated for due process of law. This is what Recorder HACKETT said in his late charge to the Grand Jury. As a consequence, the community, may for some years to come, expect a good riddance of the hordes of criminals upon whom the utmost penalties of the law have recently been inflicted. It is to be hoped GOV. HOFFMAN will show himself to be the friend of law and order whom the Recorder has eulogized.

Haunting one of our American colleges is an individual who becomes a candidate for any Professor's Chair whenever it is vacant. When the Chair of Hebrew was vacant, he at once became a candidate for it;—when the Professorship of Chemistry needed an incumbent, he offered his name;—when there was a vacancy in the Chair of Engineering, he pressed his claims and merits in the direction;—and so now stands ready to represent the Professorship of any other branch of science or learning at a moment's warning. It is very much the same way with some of the candidates for Cabinet appointments. We hear of men who are pressing their claims for the Treasury Department; but in case they can't have that, they are willing to take the office of Attorney-General; and if that should be out of their reach, they are "willing to take" charge of the Department of the Interior, or the Department of State, or the Navy Department, or the War Department, or the Post Office Department;—and if they should find that all these fell them, they would then be in favor of the creation of a Department of Agriculture, or of Commerce, or of the Fisheries, or of anything else, with the view of their becoming candidates for whatever Department might first be created. These individuals understand Hebrew as well as Finance, Chemistry as well as Diplomacy, Engineering as well as law, Hermeneutics as well as Fisheries, and ought at least to be rewarded for their genius by being appointed to any vacant janitorship that may be heard of in Washington or elsewhere.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT'S letter, urging the abolition of capital punishment, is all very well as a piece of humanitarian oratory, but it has little reason in it. He utterly ignores the point, which is that certain death is the one thing most dreaded by man, and the fear the most potent preventive of the crime of murder. And besides, the solitary attempt at argument is very short-sighted. He says:

> "The real sanctity of human life is to be found in a conviction that it will be protected to an invincible extent; that the person of assassin will be watched more than a king's, and that the greatest security for human life."

Reverence for life is the best security, no doubt, but Mr. BRIGHT suggests a poor way of inculcating it. If a robber steals, the law does not take his property, but "regards it as inviolable," and punishes him by imprisonment. Do the people who live by burglary, therefore, begin "also so to regard it?" Not in New-York, at least. All punishment is, of course, only partial, and neither capital punishment or anything else (till the Millennial days of universal love) will cure the earth of crime. But so far as human legal justice goes, "blood for blood" is the best known preventive of the crime against human life.

The quicksilver mines of California have become a power in the world, although their increased production has stimulated the old Almaden mines in Spain and the Austrian mines of Idria, and the price has fallen in consequence—as in London, where it is some fifteen per cent. less than four or five years ago. California now sends quicksilver to various places, which we will give in the order of their importance—the first being first: British Columbia, Australia, South America, Great Britain, New-York, Mexico and, during the past year the largest customer, China. The Chinese mines are growing, and although Americans growl at not being freely admitted, they need do no such thing. There is hardly a "camp" in California that has not a pocket warning to "Antichrist" or "John Chinaman," said heathee, it does patient and sagacious workmen and plenty of gold at home, they will not spill over their surplus millions of population (of which they could spare a hundred without missing them) to justify the fears of those who don't want them in America. Long live the Chinamen and their mines, and may California keep them in quicksilver.

The Peabody Educational Fund.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

The General Agent (Dr. SEARS) of the Peabody Fund distributed in this State, last year, $30,000, of which this (Richmond) county received $1,000. The contributions from the noted benefactor will be much smaller this year, for this reason, we learn from Dr. SEARS, that the time in which the Board of Trustees were allowed to use a part of the principal has expired. The General Agent is now limited to $20,000 per annum in his distributions to eleven States. Dr. SEARS proposes to go over the ground again this Winter, to see what has been accomplished where aid was rendered, and look after other places which were passed by.

CANADA.

The Nova Scotia Question—The Prospects of Mr. Howe's Election—The Civil Service—The Quebec Legislature.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TORONTO, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1869.

Our political world is in a state of anxious suspense with regard to the result in Mr. HOWE'S constituency of Hants. Reports are more favorable for his success than they were at first, and there appears to be little doubt that his return is certain. He was followed out of Halifax by ARCHIBALD, JONES and TROOP, the leading Repeal spokesmen, and they created quite a sensation. Mr. HOWE, however, has had time to recover from the effects of the visit of his opponents, and has since been carrying all before him. The whole of the Anti-Confederates are powerless before him, for Mr. HOWE is a host in a contest. It is now said that he canvassed Hants before deciding to take office, and was pretty well assured of the chance he would have in case of having to go back there for reflection. It certainly says a good deal for his pluck that he preferred running the gauntlet for the Commons to accepting a seat in the Senate, which he could have done if he wished. So far as testing the question of confederation goes, the plan adopted is the best; and should Mr. HOWE fail to secure reflection it will be useless, for the present, at least, to think of carrying out the arrangement entered into. Mr. HOWE is President of the Privy Council, but his failure to secure election would be the signal for his resignation, for he could not well remain in office without the consent of his constituents; indeed, he has openly told them that he will not hold office without their consent. In the event of his defeat, Mr. HOWE will have to leave the Cabinet, and Nova Scotia will continue to remain opposed to the Union. There is, though, no hope for the Repealers, after the dispatch from Earl GRANVILLE, which gave them plainly to understand that they would have to submit to their fate. It seems obvious that a change is taking place in the public mind of Nova Scotia with regard to confederation, for we hear of some three or four members of the House of Commons having followed in the wake of Mr. HOWE. The opinion gained ground that Mr. HOWE was certain of defeat, and it really looked as if he had a very poor chance, indeed; but a short time sufficed to show that his eloquence and convincing arguments were too much for his opponents, who appear to be numerous enough to crush him without the least trouble. The Repeal candidate is a man of no ability, and can say nothing for himself but what is dictated by those who are urging him on. He was formerly a strong supporter of Mr. HOWE, and a thorough Unionist until Mr. HOWE converted him. The contest excites the greatest interest throughout the Dominion, and the result is variously estimated.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Some years have elapsed since the system of indiscriminate appointments to the civil service prevailed. An act was passed at the instance of Postmaster-General SPENCER, whereby the test of merit was made the qualification for office; but Mr. SPENCER was himself the first to violate his own act. Defeated in his attempt to regain a seat in the House of Assembly, he was obliged to resign his place in the Cabinet, and was rewarded with the Collectorship of this city, which he accepted contrary to the very system he had established. The violation of the Civil Service act has been repeated in many instances, and it is well known that members hold office without the proper qualifications. The plan adopted is to

The New York Times, Monday, February 22, 1960.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.
NO. 114 SOUTH THIRD-ST., PHILADELPHIA.
NO. 440 15TH-ST., WASHINGTON.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

and execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all Issues of
U. S. BONDS
at MARKET RATES.
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co

25 West'n St.
CORNER of CEDAR ST.

DEPOSITS received subject to check at sight, and interest allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued bearing interest, payable on demand, or after fixed dates.

COLLECTIONS made on all points in the United States, Canada and Europe. Dividends and Coupons also collected, and will meet promptly accounted for.

ORDERS promptly executed for the purchase and sale of Gold; also, Government and other Securities.

LOANS negotiated.

THE
HARLEM BANK,
CAPITAL, $100,000.

Will open for business about the 1st of March next at their new Banking-room, near corner of 2d-av. and 126th-st.

DIRECTORS:

ADDISON SMITH, S. J. HARRIOT,
D. G. ROLSTON, SYDNEY J. LAWRENCE,
T. H. BATES, J. S. GOLEY, M. D.,
SAMUEL A. NOLEN, WM. P. ASTEN,
P. SPEARS, R. F. RAYNOR.
ADDISON SMITH, President.
ISAAC ANDERSON, Cashier.

Subscription books for the stock are now open at the office of Addison Smith, Esq., No. 1,000 2d-av.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 15 William-st., New-York;
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits granted. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Legislature of Connecticut, accepted and approved at the annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held on the 14th day of October, 1868, and in pursuance of a vote of the Company passed at that time, the Directors will apportion to each person or small of one lot by of March next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to the holders of Stock, the right to elect to receive the same, 20,000 shares of New Capital Stock of this Company at par, in the proportion of one new share for every two shares of the present stock, and the holders of fractional scrip not making the election on the 1st day of April next, and the remaining $75 when over the same shall be called for by the Board of Directors.

Stock certificates will be given at the time of paying installments, and certificates of full-paid stock will be given in exchange for the said scrip certificates, when-ever the full amount shall have been paid in.

Persons owning less than two shares, or more than a multiple of two, are advised to purchase or sell, so that the number of their shares shall be two, or a multiple of two.

The Stock Transfer Book will be, and remain closed, from the 1st to the 15th of March, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM D. BISHOP, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1869.

NOTE.—The remaining 75 per cent. will be called for from time to time, as may be necessary to pay for additional improvements to the road, &c., &c.

Stockholders are requested to notify the Company of any whether they elect to take the new Stock.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1869.

THE INJUNCTION HAVING BEEN DISSOLVED, the Books of this Company having been closed, notice is hereby given that the transfer books will be opened on the morning of Monday, the 15th inst., and will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

Owing to the considerable time for which the books have been closed, and the consequent delay in issuing the probable large amount of stock awaiting transfer, it has become necessary to defer the payment of the dividend heretofore advertised for the 30th inst. until 15th of March next.

For the purpose of facilitating the preparations for its payment, stockholders intending to transfer are requested to do so without delay.

The payment of the dividend in the "Interest Certificates" issued under the resolution of the Company passed Dec. 10, 1867—also advertised for the 30th inst.—is still enjoined until the further order of the Court.

An Engraved Certificate of Stock, with appropriate forms, is being prepared for substitution for the printed and now outstanding. Public notice will be given when the exchange can be made.

H. D. KNOWLTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD }
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869. }

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March next, for the purpose of electing Trustees for said consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 26th day of March, 1869.

GEO. B. RIXY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD }
CLEVELAND, Feb. 11, 1869. }

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors this day, it was unanimously resolved that the contract for consolidating the capital stock of this Company with that of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company be approved; and it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on FRIDAY, the 19th day of March, 1869, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

It was also ordered that in case of the ratification of said contract, a meeting of the stockholders shall be held at the same place between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M. of said 19th day of March next, for the purpose of electing Trustees for said consolidated Company.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed on the 20th day of February, 1869, and opened on the 26th day of March, 1869.

GEO. B. RIXY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TROY.—Notice is hereby given that a vote of the shareholders owning two-thirds of the stock of this Association to go into liquidation and be closed, has been taken, and that this Association is closing up its business.

And that the holders of the certificates of said stock and other creditors thereof are hereby notified to present said notes and other claims against this Association for payment at the banking office of said Association in the City of Troy.

Dated Troy, Dec. 29, 1868.

By order of the Board of Directors.

FRS. SIMS, Cashier.

This Bank has reorganized as a State institution, and will continue business as usual, under the name of The Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Troy.

IXL ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
NO. 44 RICHARDS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight per Cent Gold Bonds, due March 1, 1869, will be paid on and after that date, less Government tax, on presentation at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 15, 1869.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREholders in the Evergreen Bluff Mining Company, for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other lawful business, will be held at 3 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, March 10, 1869, at the Company's office, No. 64 Exchange-place, New-York City.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY.—BONDS.—The Company will sell during February, $30,000 of their first mortgage bonds at 95, and 5 like amount in March will close the entire issue. The security is three times the amount of loan.

R. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.
No. 40 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.

New-York, Feb. 20, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy	Sell.
Registered, 1881	113	113¾	6-20 Coupon, '67	110½	111
Coupon, 1881	114	114¾	5-20 Coupon, '68	110½	111
5-20 Reg., 1867	110½	111¾	10-40 Registered	108½	108¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	111¾	112¾	10-40 Coupon	109½	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	111¾	111¾	Gold	137¾	138
5-20 Coupon, '67	112¾	113	U. S. Cur. Fd.	101¾	101¾
5-20 Coupon, '68					
Jan. and July	110¾	110¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Gibson, Beadleston & Co.,

BANKERS,
NO. 40 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
GIVE NOTICE
That their arrangements are perfect and unsurpassed for making

COLLECTIONS

of the Revenue taxes and with prompt returns in any part of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

ALSO, for the Negotiation of Loans on Merchandise, in State and check.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R. Co.,
GENERAL OFFICE, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors and Inspectors of the Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 31 inst. until the morning of the 10th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.

CHARLES E. CARPUL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1869.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, in Dubuque, on the 15th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. DUMONT, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, }
No. 234 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1869. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders that election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on March 1, (WEDNESDAY) at 12 o'clock M.

JNO. H. WIESTLING, Sec'y.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO., }
No. 126 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1869. }

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT, and Government tax has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on demand, on and after the 25th inst.

A. L. BOULARD, Secretary.

EIGHTEEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE
GERHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, Jan. 21, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., payable on and after Monday, 25th inst., free of Government tax.

JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON R. R. Co.,
Chicago, Ill., Feb. 10, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of Three per cent, free of Government tax, has been declared in the Preferred and Common Stock of said Company, payable at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of March next, to the holders of said stock as registered at closing of books.

The transfer books will be closed on the 16th inst., and reopened for transfers on the 2d of March next.

WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, }
NOS. 56 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1869. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per cent., payable at the Company's office MONDAY, March 1, 1869, to stockholders of record on Saturday, 20th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopened Wednesday, March 3, 1869, at 10 A. M. By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ESSEVALE COAL CO., }
No. 128 BROADWAY, ROOM No. 1, }
NEW-YORK, Feb. 19, 1869. }

THE DIRECTORS OF THE ESSEVALE COAL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Seven (7) per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, on and after the 25th inst.

The transfer books close from Feb. 20 to March 1.

C. LEE STOUT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 2 Nassau-st., New-York.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST. Use of Government tax.
Deposits made now will draw Interest from March 1.
HENRY H. COWELL, President.
EDMUND R. COWELL, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 326 and 328 CANAL-ST., corner LAIGHT-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $5,536,175 33.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 31-st. and 3d-av.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday evenings until the close of business on Saturday, the 27th inst.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 67 BROADway, corner of Chambers-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits can be made on and after March 1.

H. H. BULL, President.
C. H. KELLER, Vice-President.
C. W. DENNISTON, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHONY,
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
No. 25 West 23d-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,
A Military Boarding School,
TARRYTOWN, N. Y.
Twenty-fifth year opens March 15.
Illustrated pamphlet.
C. C. FOREMAN, } Principals.
C. C. CURTISS, }

FOR SALE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THE good-will of a nursing Infant Hebrew boarding and day school, with 4 years of the premises, now occupied as such, with furniture complete. Reasons for selling, failing health of family. Apply at Mrs. B. SIMONS' Institute, No. 207 West 36th-st., New-York.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, SAY Plainfield, N.J. Spring Term opens Feb. 15. Circulars sent on application. Two vacancies for pupils more unoccupied. Send for the new circular to Rev. W. C. RICHARDS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PARKE AND MRS. BENEdict's Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 186 Madison-av., commences its next half session Feb. 8. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, &c.—Mr. Thorough Business Master, BOLDEAN, No. 824 Broadway, will give private lessons without other charge and guarantee success. Call or send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A Boarding School for Young Ladies and Little Boys. Mr. and Mrs. PIERSON, Principals. Circulars may be had at 37 Park-row, Room 4.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INstitute, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. T. M. CLARK, Principal. Fifty-sixth session annual term opens March 4. Location healthful and vacation unsurpassed.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIversity, corner of Washington-square, will reopen Feb. 22. Circulars may be had at the office, No. 20 University-place.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N.Y. Principal, C. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
THOS. G. SHEARER, A. M.

TEACHERS.

A PROFESSOR FROM PARIS, WHO has come here to reside, will give lessons in French, French conversation, drawing or painting, either in classes or to private pupils; can give the highest references as to character. Address PROFESSOR, No. 74 Gold-st.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A German university, with best references, desires a few additional pupils in German. Address Dr. P., Box No. 144 Times Office.

WANTED.—A LADY IN REDUCED CIRcumstances desires a situation in New-York as a companion to a lady, or as a matron at a church institution. Address M. S., 1,254 E. 167th-st., Fordham, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING REPRESENTAtion through American School Institute for Spring Term, should apply now; application form to be returned. J. W. SOMMERHORN, No. 14 Bond-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION Originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administered in the most approved manner, to nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do their work without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their specimens at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

FIFTY-NINE LOTS,
Situated on the
GRAND BOULEVARD,
75TH, 76TH-st., to 200 feet wide and leads to the grand entrance to the Central Park;
ON 8TH, 81ST AND 8D STS.,
between the
CENTRAL PARK
AND
BOULEVARD,
MADISON AND 8TH AVS., 125TH, 125TH AND 126TH STS.,
being part of the estate of the late Sarah Litchfield, will be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, FEB. 23, 1869,
at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUable STORE FRONTING ON THE SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF BROADWAY AND BLEECKER-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 4, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Paterson, deceased.

THE PLOT OF LAND,
together with the three-story brick building thereon, situate on the southwest corner of Broadway and Bleecker-st. The building covers the lot and was erected by the present owner in a substantial and workmanlike manner, with modern and first-class improvements. It is now filled in front and rear with the most approved tenants at a rental which will pay handsomely on the investment. The lot is 25 feet front on Broadway and 100 feet deep on Bleecker-st. The plot of land situate on the south side of 125th-st., adjoining the last described property on the rear, is 50 feet in width by 100 feet in depth. The dwelling is 2½ stories high, and contains 10 rooms, dining cabinet &c.; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, all complete.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF THE VALUable MANHATTAN STORE AND LOT NO. 626 BROADWAY.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Paterson, deceased.

The lot of land, together with the three-story marble-front store thereon, situate on the eastern side of Broadway, between Prince and Houston-sts., and known as No. 626. The basement and first story are to the full depth of the lot; the second and third stories are of the third story from 6 to 50 feet deep; the last-named portion is rented.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON WEST-ST., SOUTHEAST CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., KNOWLING HOTEL, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of William Paterson, deceased, the valuable property on the southeast corner of West and Houston-sts., known as "Collins Hotel," opposite the Albany steamboat landing, and extending 100 feet on West-st. and 100 feet on Houston-st., with the buildings thereon, now occupied as a first-class hotel.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSES AND LOTS ON 75TH-ST.

AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 75TH-ST.—The four three-story and basement brick houses and lots, situate on the south side of 75th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., known as Nos. 157, 159, 161 and 163 75th-st. The houses are 20 feet front, have brown-stone trimmings, tapered handsomely finished, finished complete, and contain the modern improvements.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D-AV., AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 3D-AV.—Eight lots on the west side of 3d-av., fronting the entire front between 99th and 99th sts.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

BASIL H. BORDEN, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.—PURsuant to a decree of the United States District Court, for the Southern District of New-York, made in the case of Peter Dennis et al. vs. The Steamboat Rescue, &c., I will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Newspaper Exchange, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, the steamboat RESCUE, her engines, boilers, tackle, apparel and furniture.

PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.

A large quantity of
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
For full particulars see handbills. Terms—Cash. Vessel to be sold as per catalogues. The goods can be seen at any time previous to sale by applying to the Inspector of Provisions and Clothing.

JOHN HOGAN, U. S. Marshal.
Dated New-York, Feb. 15, 1869.

MORTGAGE SALE, 31 NEW-YORK-ST., BROOKLYN.

TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 A. M., at No. 41 Last-pl., between 4th-st. and Astor-place, large sale of handsome furniture, Rosewood and walnut parlor suites in hair cloth, reps and terry; fine mirrors, fine rosewood marble-top chamber suites, extension and side tables, Turkish lounges, rosewood and walnut marble-top chamber sets, hair and spring mattresses, sideboards, bedsteads, crockery, glass, kitchen furniture, tables, dining chairs &c.; velvet, Brussels and three-ply carpets, oilcloths &c.

JNO. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF FLOUR.—By order of the Underwriters.

ON PIER 8 E. R.

Will sell on THURSDAY, Feb. 25, 1869,
at 11 o'clock P. M.,
in front of pier 8 E. R., 1,000 barrels of flour, as follows:
Brands: "Esperance," "Star of the Lake," "Excelsior," "Diamond," "Empire," "Union," "Valley of Genesee," "Empire," "Dispatch," "Conqueror," damaged more or less by the late fire in North River.

The damage on the majority of these packages seems to be merely water and moisture, while the flour itself is in a fair state to be sold as low grade or family use. Will be sold in lots to suit all purchasers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE BRIDGE PROPERTY.

A CAPITAL CHANCE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the City Hall Commissioners, the valuable property in front of 59 feet on Myrtle-av., Buildings of brick, 2 stories high, and in good condition, with three-story brick dwelling on the rear of the premises, numbered 14 and 16 Second-st., fronting on the rear of the lot. Also, the two-story brick dwelling each side, with the privilege of the use of the rear of the previous-mentioned lot and 16 Second-st., fronting on the rear of the lot. Also, the two-story brick dwelling

THE ERIE SUITS.

Judge Cardozo's Decision in the Erie Railroad Case.

The long opinion of Judge CARDOZO, in which he states so many reasons for his conclusion that the strange doings of GOULD, FISK and LANE "in Erie" had better not be interfered with by the Supreme Court in this judicial district, we hear was not wholly unexpected; and it differs from the decisions of Judge BARNARD, tending to the same result, in at least two particulars: First, Judge CARDOZO displays research and ability, and has draped his proceedings with all the form and deliberation known to the law, whereas, Judge BARNARD appears to have acted with sudden spontaneity; second, Judge BARNARD's action was all to the effect that a receiver was needed, and JAY GOULD was just the man for the place; whereas, Judge CARDOZO, now that JAY GOULD is thrust out by Judges NELSON and SUTHERLAND, holds that no receiver at all is needed.

Judge CARDOZO's proceedings have points of interest in themselves, however, as well as by way of contrast with those of his brother Judge. He appears to be fully convinced himself, that he is doing just the best thing; evidently thinks his opinion long enough, and it is immensely long for a layman to read, and thick enough, and there are parts of it not easy to see through, to cover what he seems to regard as the very proper doings, (but what the public generally regards as the unparalleled audacity and iniquity,) of the Erie management. He kindly talks in his opinion, as if it had "forever set at rest" all questions of corporate power raised by these managers, whereas, the public believes that they have so disturbed fundamental principles of power and duty in corporate management that the joint labors and wisdom of Judges CARDOZO and BARNARD will not be able to restore them and win back public confidence, if these two Judges shall do nothing but hear and decide about such matters, in the harmonious accord of their decisions thus far, during the remainder of their judicial careers.

Judge CARDOZO says that he prefers, "upon every branch of the motion, &c., to demonstrate his position by authority," which is a commendable purpose, and shows his appreciation of the fact that his action in this matter has been very closely watched by the public; and we are glad to perceive that some of his positions are well fortified; but we are bound to say that, as to others, authorities are sadly wanting; and we shall call his attention to one authority, (that of Judge CARDOZO, himself,) which, if heeded, would have kept him out of this business altogether.

While that most striking and pertinent of all authorities was not cited, some were cited of a very remarkable character; and they illustrate some features of legal administration in this City, which are giving the Courts of the First Judicial District no enviable notoriety. He refers to a case of FERNANDO WOOD as affording authority to Judge CARDOZO for interfering with Judge SUTHERLAND in this Erie business. WOOD had a case which was likely to come before a Judge from the country. He preferred (how strange!) that it should come on before a certain City Judge; and, for that reason, declined to appear at the trial, and allowed judgment against him by default. He then applied before his *favorite* tribunal to have the case opened for a new hearing; just as FISK and GOULD applied before Judge CARDOZO, to have a new hearing, when they were dissatisfied with the decision of Judge SUTHERLAND.

We do not know, and we are far from suggesting that Judge CARDOZO knows, the real cause of the application for a rehearing of the Erie case before him; but the real "historical" reason which Judge CARDOZO gives for the application in FERNANDO's case is at least interesting, and is as follows: "I believe it is a part of the *History of the times*, and was well and generally known when the motion was made, that the real cause of the defendant's counsel's failure to attend to the trial, was that Mr. WOOD *declined to submit* his case before the *Judge* who then temporarily held Circuit in the City of New-York, but who resided in one of the interior districts."

Judge CARDOZO then says that FERNANDO made an application before the tribunal of his selection to have the decision against him opened, both as matter of right and as "matter of favor". We don't see the matter of right, but the "matter of favor" is very plain, and we need not say the Court was able to see, too, and that it succeeded. If we understand the argument of Judge CARDOZO, (and we may not, for it takes a smart lawyer to understand a Judge when he goes many columns length, "into Erie,") it is this; if FERNANDO WOOD, a few years ago, could with his counsel deliberately stand by and see his case called in Court and tried *ex parte*, before a Judge fresh from the country, refusing to take any part because he preferred to look over the list of Judges, and select one most favorable to himself, and take his chances of securing them by-and-by, and if he was allowed to succeed in such a scheme, (as Judge CARDOZO, on his knowledge of "the history of the times" assures us that WOOD did succeed,) then it follows that, in these more advanced times, FISK and GOULD should be permitted to go a step further than WOOD, and have their case actually heard before a Judge a few years since from the country, and having got a decision against them, that they should be allowed to select a Judge always from the City, and have their case reheard before such selected Judge. If this be not the logic of the precedent we can't tell what it is, and hope Judge CARDOZO will tell us, for we would do him no injustice. If the "history of the times" part of the precedent has any application to the Belmont case we are unable to apply it. Some Judge or historian, who may hereafter comment on this strange case, may perhaps apply it. We dismiss this Fernando Wood precedent with this remark, that, as explained by Judge CARDOZO, it is a disgrace to judicial administration in New-York, that it reveals a condition of things which must be speedily reformed, or the Courts will not only lose public respect, but public obedience; that it was bad enough that the "part of the history of the times," cited by Judge CARDOZO, existed, even when left to sink into oblivion, but it was quite too bad to cite it as authority. Yet Judge CARDOZO is not responsible for the decisions he finds in the books, and he has a right, we suppose, to follow them, good or bad.

But it is time this practice of selecting Judges, as well as lawyers, should be ended. Nothing can be more demoralizing to Courts, or more destructive of all public confidence in them, than this practice of withdrawing cases from one Judge and procuring them to be taken possession of and heard before some other, at the mere will of the litigant. If it is dangerous to allow a litigant to make personal selection of his Judge as he would of his counsel before he goes to trial, how much more dangerous must it be to permit the litigant to finally try one Judge, (instead of being finally tried by him,) and if beaten at once take his case before another Judge selected by himself, and have the latter Judge use his power to stay all proceedings before any Judge but himself. Unless this course of proceedings, which we are assured is unknown outside this judicial district, is arrested, the most disastrous consequences must follow. It seems to us that the legal profession should look to the matter, or, some years ahead, parties may actually find it more available and cheaper to retain a Judge than a counsel! That the peril of this condition of affairs may be appreciated, and that full justice may be done Judge CARDOZO, or at least to the views he once held, we cite the following striking remarks from his opinion in a late Erie case decided by him:

"*Isbell* vs. *Erie Railroad Company*, 4 *Abbott's Pr. Rep.* (*N. S.*) *pp.* 385, 386: CARDOZO, J.: 'The idea that a cause by such manœuvres as have been resorted to here, can be withdrawn from one Judge of this Court, and taken possession of by another, that that one Judge of the same, and no other power, can practically prevent his successor from exercising his judicial functions, that there is one way, be taken from Judge to Judge, whenever one of the parties fears that an unfavorable decision is about to be rendered by the Judge who, up to that time, had sat in the cause; and that thus a decision of a suit may be constantly, indefinitely postponed at the will of one of the litigants, only deserves to be noticed as being a curiosity in legal matters, a remarkable exhibition of inventive genius and fertility of expedients to embarrass a suit which this extraordinary conducted litigation has developed. . . .

No one who reviews the proceedings in this litigation, can fail to see that unless the view I have taken of the question be sound, almost endless litigation and interminable confusion may be created in nearly every case of any importance; and above all, *that if Judges of the same Court, instead of leaving the case in the first order of proceedings, shall countermand efforts to circumvent and defeat the orders and decisions of each other, the Court itself will soon justly forfeit the confidence of the public, full into discredit, and its usefulness be certainly impaired, if not wholly destroyed.* Such a practice as that disclosed by this litigation, of Judges sanctioning attempts to countermand the orders of each other in the progress of a suit, I consider, is new and shocking to me. I trust that we have seen the last, in this high tribunal, of such practice as this case has exhibited.'"

We trust so, too, but we mean to keep a sharp watch. We are not sure that some change of opinion has occurred. It is not our purpose to enter into any discussion of the legal questions decided. It is enough to say that Judge BARNARD decided a receivership was needed and GOULD was the man for it; that Judge SUTHERLAND decided that a receivership was needed and that some other person, than one of those whose wrongful acts made it necessary, was the man for it; and that Judge CARDOZO, when he had arrested Judge SUTHERLAND'S action and got supreme control himself, decided it was best, under the circumstances, to have no receivership at all!

Such a conclusion may seem strange to those who think they know something of the wonderful management of the Erie Railway Company during the last few months. They may think it strange that fourteen Erie Directors can stand by and allow the other three, without consulting them, and with no action of the corporation, to secretly create and sell more than twenty-three millions of the capital stock of that Company, and secretly dispose of the proceeds. They may wonder that these and other high-handed acts charged by Mr. BELMONT, and such general maladministration as has forced the Board of Brokers to prohibit the sale of Erie stock at the Stock Exchange, afford no occasion for the action of a court of justice. But let them remember that, in the ear of a court, the general voice of the people and of the Press is no more than a mere "clamor." And Judge CARDOZO'S opinion in this Belmont case contains the striking declaration that "it is the duty of a Judge to place himself between the accused and public clamor." And certainly, then, so long as Judge CARDOZO may discharge his duty by standing, or placing his opinion between FISK, GOULD and LANE and the mighty stern voice of public condemnation, he should not be blamed. It may be found a rather breezy place to stand in for a long time together. And were not his manner of setting into this case more interesting and important than anything done in it, we would dismiss the subject without another word.

Judge SUTHERLAND had made an order for a receiver in the regular way. There had been a long, full and regular hearing of the whole question before him. There was the usual opportunity for an appeal. If there was any occasion for asking a rehearing, it might and should have been asked of Judge SUTHERLAND, who in said to be a very just and lenient Judge.

But the parties did not apply before Judge SUTHERLAND, but went before Judge CARDOZO. He stayed proceedings and ordered a rehearing. When this rehearing was about to be brought on before Judge SUTHERLAND, *Judge Cardozo, by order, forbade it.* This secured to himself the sole right of further hearing in the case on the question of a receiver. No interference of one Judge with another could be more clear and complete. He got supreme control; he kept it; he has defeated a receivership, and left the Erie managers to manage still.

They are delighted. We have nothing to suggest about motives or objects. The results are manifest. It is for every one to form his own opinion of the effects of such acts upon the general administration of justice. It makes one smile, however, after reviewing these acts of Judge CARDOZO, to read in his opinion in the Belmont case that the proceedings before Judge SUTHERLAND were not marked by that "order and decorum" that should "characterize judicial proceedings." Order and decorum will doubtless soon prevail, if such Judge sets himself earnestly about rebuking every judgment of his fellow Judge.

A brief reference to another field of litigation entered upon on the date of Judge CARDOZO's intervention, will show the present status of the great Erie litigation.

At this period it was discovered that a suit, appearing to have been instituted in good earnest in the name of the People before Judge PECKHAM, at Albany, to bring the Erie delinquents to account, had been discontinued, and that in its place a *just, serious, suspicious suit* had been instituted in the name of the People, by the Attorney-General in Broome County, before Judge BALCOM. This latter suit made the Erie Railway Company alone defendant. It appears to utterly ignore the main features of fraud, stockjobbery and illegality, by which the Erie conspirators got up and put upon the market the more than twenty millions of over-issued stock. It says nothing indicating any purpose of demanding any account of the disposition made of the vast sums of money received for bonds converted to make this stock. The order made in the suit strangely acquires the present managers to retain possession of the Company's road and property. The whole frame work of the bill is such as GOULD, FISK and LANE might have framed for their own protection.

We are compelled to believe, looking as laymen at the ordinary import of the bill in this Binghamton suit, that it originated with the guilty managers of the Erie Railway Company, that Judge BALCOM has been deceived, and that the Attorney-General either has not looked far into the facts of this Erie litigation, or that he has been unfortunately misled into looking in the wrong direction. So far as we can learn, nothing has been done in this Binghamton suit of the people; and so far as we can see, nothing is likely to be done of which the guilty Erie managers will have any occasion to complain, on the Erie stockholders and creditors will have any occasion to rejoice. We know or suggest nothing in regard to the motives or theories of the Attorney-General, but we do suggest that he review the whole subject.

From all these legal proceedings we can draw only these general conclusions: that three men may, in this judicial district, get control of a vast corporation, set the other directors at defiance, issue secretly twenty, forty, or sixty millions of stock, sell it at what rates they please, do what they please with the money, get themselves appointed receivers of the illegal gains, and as such receivers buy in as much of the stock and at such rates as they please, lease all the roads between New-York and Chicago, defeat the appointment of any other receiver, render no account themselves as receivers; and there is no redress, no power in the courts to bring them to account and the whole matter may be bowed out of court as needing no further attention; and no proceedings in the court can be taken or will be allowed to compel a disclosure as to when or how much stock was issued; when or at what rates it was sold; when or at what rates it was bought in; or as to how much money was received for such stock, or what was done with such money, or whether any of it is left. It may be this condition of matters will continue, and is all for the best.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Universalism in the Early Christian Church—Sermon by Rev. J. M. Pullman.

Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, pastor of the Sixth Universalist Church, Thirty-fifth-street, near sixth-avenue, preached last evening on the subject of "Universalism in the Early Christian Church," selecting as his text the works, "Philip saith unto him come and see." One of the most common objections, he said, with which the doctrine of final salvation is met, is its newness. You are little more than a hundred years old, they say, we have no colleges, no writings, no history, while the orthodox creeds have an antiquity reaching back to the Apostles themselves. What though we have not? Is the enumeration of years the test of the reasonableness and purity of Christian doctrine? In our day we think it is peculiarly the question, not how old the doctrine is, but is it well founded? Have the Apostles of Christ anything to say? Is there nothing in any of this question of ultimate restoration? There is a class of orthodox Christians who believe that Christianity was launched from the Apostles like a ship full rigged, and fully armed, with her broadside heavy armament awaiting the contact with heathenism and Judaism, and her swivel guns at bow and stern prepared for all other heretical creeds. Few or none of the modern tests of orthodoxy will apply to the teachings of the Apostles. Their doctrines were low and simple, but when converts began to increase, the doctrines began to multiply. The Jews brought in with them their ceremonies and prejudices of Judaism, and the Greeks their subtle philosophy. Then, as in the course of time, the Church grew politically powerful through the conversion of the Emperor CONSTANTINE, and her councils called by secular power and for political purposes framed and established the doctrine of ultimate restoration, which formed the strongest barrier against the control sought to be exercised by the heads of the Church over the ignorant masses. He then traced at length the history of the Church from the days of the Apostles, through the Fathers, Saints IGNATIUS and CLEMENT, down to the time of ORIGEN ADAMANTIUS, nearly three hundred years after Christ. In all of the thirty years preaching, recorded in the Acts of the Apostles, no single mention is made of "eternal torment." The simple test of faith was "belief in Christ." John saw God only as the "God of love," and Jesus as "the propitiation of our sins, and not for ours only, but for the sins of the whole world." Nor in the fourteen epistles of Paul is there a semblance of "eternal punishment" but on the contrary, it manifest the belief that Christ was sent to prove the victory over all the foes. CLEMENT ALEXANDRINUS, a writer succeeding the Apostles, believed in the final deliverance from punishment. Among the best lights of the Church at that day there existed a variety of opinions on the subject of final punishment, yet from the Council of Constantinople down to the first Confession of Faith, it is heretical. There are, he said, in conclusion, three interpretations from which we are left to choose. The Apostolic, which clearly sustains the broad and merciful theory of the final restoration of all things; the Monkish, when punishment was based on the doctrine of eternal punishment as a weapon of correction and oppression; and that which we may term the interpretation of the nineteenth century, in which the intelligence, experience and freedom of thought of this age is brought face to face with the teachings of the Apostles, and in the light of truth and love the doctrine of the eternal love is read the doctrine of eternal life vouchsafed to mankind through the death and sacrifice of our Lord and Saviour.

Sermon on the Baptist Faith.

Rev. J. Q. ADAMS preached yesterday afternoon at the Baptist Church, corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets, the fifth of a series of sermons on the Baptist Faith. His text was from Mathew xv., 6: "Ye have made the word of God of none effect by your traditions."

True reform, the preacher remarked, did not consist in the introduction of new principles, but in the reestablishment of old ones from which men had strayed away. Baptists were not a new sect, a reform. The difference between themselves and other Protestant sects is not simply in the manner of outward baptism, for forms are of little consequence. Other denominations derive their custom of infant sprinkling from tradition while the Baptist doctrine is founded on the directly opposite text in the Bible. It is the supremacy of the Holy Scriptures over tradition and human customs that the Baptists wish to establish in all matters of observance and faith.

The preacher supported his argument in defense of Baptist creed by citations from the Bible, from Dr. WOODS' leaflet, by Mr. MURRAY'S letters, and also the Catholic Catechism.

Dedication of a New Jerusalem Church.

The church formerly known as the Church of the Restoration, at the corner of Monroe-place and Clark street, Brooklyn, having been purchased by the Brooklyn Society of the New Church, has been refitted and decorated so as to assume a fresh and neat appearance. Yesterday afternoon the dedication services took place when the sermon was preached by Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, of this City. In speaking of the peculiarities of the New Church he said that it was not their desire to set themselves up merely as a distinct sect of religionists; they had an object above and beyond that, which was to unite all people with a view to exalting the spiritual desires and the moral standard of mankind. Rev. J. C. ADEN, pastor of the church, who took part in the services, stated that it had cost the sum of $45,000, and that the money started out immediately, being contributed from different sources. The edifice was crowded to its utmost capacity with an attentive and appreciative congregation.

Ladies' Fair.

A ladies' fair will be held under the auspices of the Eastern Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in aid of the library fund, at their rooms, No. 478 Grand-street, junction of East Broadway, commencing this (Monday) evening and continuing throughout the week. The fair will be under the supervision of an efficient committee of ladies and gentlemen, representatives of the different churches interested in the work of the Association.

The rules of the Committee are Mr. JAMES B. FITZGERALD, Chairman; VAN ZANDT DAWES, Secretary, and T. G. SELLEW, Treasurer, who are ably assisted by Mrs. Dr. PLACE, Miss L. WESCOTT and Mrs. LISTRADE. Among the many attractions promised, there will be a scientific gallery open during the fair, by which "the magic of love" will be exhibited to the visitors the ladies and lassies present, (the operators promise the strictest confidence,) and "Rebecca's Well" will be revived in all its ancient purity, but instead of water, lemonade will be exquisitely offered to the thirsty way-farers who may call. Altogether, the fair promises to be of the opinion that an evening will be well spent at this fair, where articles of utility may be purchased as reasonably as in the stores, having also the satisfaction of knowing that a good object is being benefited. No lotteries will be tolerated.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house.

There was quite a large gathering of visitors at the Newsboys' Lodging-house, in Park-place, last evening, the expectation being that Admiral FARRAGUT would address the boys. The services commenced at 7:30 with singing and prayer. At about 8 o'clock Mr. C. L. BRACE, Secretary of the Children's Aid Society, entered the room, and during an interval of the exercises expressed to the audience his regret that owing to indisposition Admiral FARRAGUT was prevented from being present. "You know," he said, "the Admiral is very subject to attacks of rheumatism; and as the weather is so very unpleasant this evening, I could not urge the old hero to expose a life so precious to the country by undertaking the long journey down here from Thirty-sixth-street. But his interest is heartily with you, as it is with every Christian looking to the benefit of mankind." The boys then sang, "Land of the West," after which there was reading of the Scriptures by Mr. BRACE, and prayers and addresses by Messrs. DUFUY, GOSS, BLEECKER and others.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS.

German Republican and Democratic Mass Meeting—Protest Against Proposed Legislation.

The German Democratic Union General Committee of this City, through their Chairman, Dr. W. SCHNEIDER, and the German Republican Central Committee, through their Chairman, Gen. FRANZ SIGEL, having convoked a mass meeting of German adopted citizens to discuss the bills for the alteration of the Naturalization laws now before Congress, about five thousand citizens assembled yesterday afternoon at the Stadt Theatre, the place of meeting. Prominent German citizens of both parties sat together there on the platform. There was a large and orderly assemblage—protestly from 4,000 to 5,000 persons—filling to overflowing all parts of the house. Shortly after 3 o'clock Gen. FRANZ SIGEL came forward, and was greeted enthusiastically by the audience.

The General, after having briefly referred to the joint resolutions, adopted by the Republican Democratic Committees, said the "Burgen the bills now pending in Congress, an alteration of the Naturalization laws was aimed at, which would be inimical to the interests of adopted citizens, no matter of what party. He, therefore, had believed that he would not commit an error in calling for the assistance and co-operation of his Democratic fellow-citizens, and their union with the German Republicans as regarded this question. This was no question of men and parties; it was one of principle, viz., the right of adopted citizens. The object was to abolish existing abuses, not to pass a law prejudicial to existing rights of citizens; a law which would not make more difficult naturalization, which would not contain clauses hardly intelligible to the immigrated, which would not necessitate the installation of new officials, of a new bureaucracy. When immigrated soldiers fought to preserve the Union on the battle-field, it was only what every citizen belonged to. As little as the right of adopted citizens has been questioned then, shall it be questioned or impaired now. [Applause.] The abolition of slavery is accomplished. The distribution of political rights to those who have been in slavery is now going on. In this constellation adopted citizens should look to taking such a position as becomes their intelligence and their material power. A people which does not guard its rights is not worthy of liberty. Any class of citizens might at any time be deprived their right to and refused to obtain it. At this moment, when Congress is deliberating about them, they should raise their voice, to show what they thought. He concluded by moving that Hon. OSWALD OTTENDORFER take the chair.

Mr. OTTENDORFER, taking the chair, amid loud applause, said, after having expressed his gratitude for the honor conferred upon him, that whatever their opinions on the political questions of the day might be, in this one it was their interest as well as their duty to be in accord. They had to cooperate now to guard the rights of adopted citizens, which were threatened by the measures pending now in Congress. They would concur in any measure abolishing frauds, but protest against the impairing of their rights. This meeting would be the signal for an agitation which would spread all over the Union, and if each one were characterized by the same dignity and order, the movement could not fail to succeed. [Applause.]

The list of Vice-Presidents was then read and adopted. It contained, among others, the names of Messrs. Friedr. Kilian, Gen. Bernhetmer, Gen. Louis Burger, Henry Claussen, Jr., Albert Dung, S. L. Kapf, Gen. W. Seebach, Wm. Steinway, Jacob Windmuller. Mr. MARCUS OTTENDORF then read a series of resolutions which, after mature consideration, denounced the necessity of Congressional action for the prevention of fraudulent naturalizations, but urging that no impediment should be placed in the way of legal naturalization, and that the prescribed time should be shortened. The resolutions concluded by empowering the resolutions and submitting them to the consideration of Congress was adopted on motion of Mr. HERMAN SONNENTHEIL.

Mr. OTTENBURG then addressed the meeting. He remarked that by native Americans naturalization frauds had been charged upon the immigrated element. It was therefore necessary to enter a protest against this accusation. They would not defend any existing abuses of naturalization laws, but they would have their modification erected in a liberal spirit. He would neither have the time required than prolonged for naturalization. Liberal naturalization laws were for the welfare of the country, and therefore he codperated with his German Democratic fellow-citizens in shielding his (the Republican) party from the odium of such a law as was now proposed. As they united on the 20th of April, to protect the rights of the Negro, so they would now unite in guarding their rights without question as to party.

Mr. MAGNUS GROSS then followed in a speech on the bills now in Congress. Naturalization frauds may have been perpetrated in this City, but even then it was the spirit of these bills, especially of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S, against adopted citizens, was not justified. He reminded his hearers that this City numbers only one voter to six of the population, while in the country the proportion is one to four. This fact certainly did not look much like a fraud practiced in voting. He would not say that the New-York politicians were angels, but certainly New-York City was not as bad as she was said to be. He congratulated them on Mr. CARL SCHURZ'S codperation in this movement, reading an extract of a severe criticism on Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN'S bill from the pen of Mr. SCHURZ in the N. Y. Republik. He concluded by expressing his firm belief that Mr. SCHURZ would soon, in his Senatorial chair, defend the rights of adopted citizens personally against their adversaries. [Applause.]

Speeches were then made by Messrs. Dr. MANN, HERMANN SCHNEIDER and Dr. ROSENBACH, a letter was read from Judge FREDERICKS, apologizing for non-attendance, and giving a historical sketch of naturalization in this country; also a comparison with European countries. In the latter, which are ruled mostly by despotic Governments, from two to three years' residence is sufficient; only required to become a citizen. The meeting then adjourned.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

This (Monday) evening the mbers of Washington Lodge No. 1, Independent Order of Good Samaritans, and Daughters of Samaria, will hold their sixth annual festival at Uris Academy, Fulton-street.

The Central Park Meteorological Report for the past week sets forth the following statistics: Barometer, mean, 30.471 inches; maximum, at 2 P. M., Feb. 22, 30.107 inches; minimum, at 10 A. M., Feb. 16, 29.744 inches; range, .363 inches. Thermometer, mean, 36.09°; maximum, 52.2°, Feb. 17, 6 P. M.; minimum, at 3 A. M., Feb. 20, 17.5°; range, 34.5°. On Feb. 14 it commenced raining at 3 P. M., stopped Feb. 15 at 10 A. M.; amount of water, 1.66 inches. Feb. 19 it commenced raining at midnight, stopped same at 6:30 A. M., Feb. 20; at 6:30 A. M. the depth of snow was two inches; amount of rain and snow water, .24 inches. Feb. 19 it commenced snowing at 7:30 A. M., stopped at 11 A. M., depth one-half inch; amount of water, .05 inches. Total of water for week, 1.95 inches.

JOHN DONNELLY, a compositor employed on the *Sun* newspaper, attempted suicide, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence No. 60 Rutgers-street, by cutting his throat with a razor. At the time he was laboring in a fit of delirium, and not having succeeded in inflicting an immediately fatal wound, was removed to the New-York Hospital.

CATHARINE ROBBINS, residing at No. 69 Canal-street, was severely burned at an early hour yesterday morning by the explosion of a kerosene lamp. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

JOHN BOONE, aged 16 years, who resides at No. 297 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was run over yesterday morning, January 22, by Conrad Tucker, on a charge of stealing internal revenue stamps of the value of $70 from DAVID FELT, No. 61 Cedar-street. He had been employed in the building as an office boy, and was left by Mr. FELT in charge of his office during his temporary absence. Upon the return of the proprietor he found the safe open, and discovered that the box containing the stamps had been stolen. The accused denied his guilt, but was committed for trial.

MICHAELS TOOHEY, being drunk and disorderly in the street Saturday night, was taken in charge by Officer SULLIVAN, of the First Precinct, and upon being searched at the Station-house was found to have on his person a large six inch knife. Alderman CORBIN, on a charge of carrying concealed weapon, he was committed for trial.

CHARLES YOUNG was yesterday morning found dead in his room at the Union League Club-house, corner of Twenty-sixth-street and Madison-avenue. Death had apparently resulted from natural causes, but Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest. The deceased was a native of New-York, seventy-six years old, and had been employed in the Club-house as a barkeeper.

The Union League Association of the Twenty-second Ward announce a public entertainment at the Republican Wigwam in West Forty-sixth-street this evening. Major DONALD CAMPBELL will deliver the oration on "Washington and Grant," to be followed by recitations, songs and other exercises.

HENRY M. GOLDING and MICHAEL SHARPE were arraigned at the Tombs police court yesterday, charged with stealing five barrels of linseed oil, worth about $400. As the owner of the property lives in Newark, and could not be notified, the accused were remanded until to-day.

The officers of the Second Army Corps will meet this morning at 10:30 at the Metropolitan Hotel, preparatory to the proceedings at the meeting of the officers of the Army of the Potomac.

Rev. Dr. RHODES preached yesterday evening in the Stanton-street Baptist Church, on the character of WASHINGTON. The speaker said that if he were to run up WASHINGTON'S character in the scale wherein he should call him a man of common sense. It was this which, with his integrity and disinterestedness, won the confidence of the people of the United States and the love of the world.

At 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the livery stable of SCHULTZ & LAMBERT, No. 149 Sixth-avenue, causing a damage of $400, which loss is fully covered by policies of insurance in the Continental and Niagara Companies. The building is owned by GEORGE ROOTS, and was but slightly injured.

WILLIAM GOODMAN was yesterday committed by Justice DOWLING, without bail, on a charge of having been engaged in the recent burglary at Mott's jewelry store. The only evidence adduced seemed to be to the effect that when Detective MURPHY was taking MURRAY, the principal, to the Station-house, GOODMAN had approached the officer and desired to know why MURRAY had been arrested.

MARGARET PATTERSON, aged 44 years, died suddenly yesterday at No. 238 West Fifty-third-street from the effects of intemperance. Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest.

JAMES WEST and his wife quarreled Saturday night at their residence, No. 108 Cherry-street. The woman grabbed the man in the scene and inflicted a slight wound. She immediately escaped from the house and has not been arrested.

An officer of the Bridgeport Police yesterday arrived in the city with the requisition of Gov. ENGLISH and the warrant of Gov. HOWARD for the extradition of HENRY MARSHALL, *alias* Glover, who, as already reported, was arrested in this City on a charge of passing counterfeit money, in the robbery of the Pequonnock National Bank at Bridgeport. The prisoner will be taken to Connecticut to-day.

FRANCIS GOSS, a hand aboard the schooner *Gertie*, lying at Pier No. 48 North River, accidentally shot himself in the abdomen with a pistol he was handling. The wound was not considered dangerous.

Brooklyn.

A fire occurred about 6 o'clock last evening in the baker's shop of Mr. WEBBER, No. 64 Vanderbilt-street. The damage sustained amounted to about $200; insured in the Germania Insurance Company.

THOMAS KIERNAN and JOHN PLUMERTY were arrested by Officer MURPHY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, on Saturday evening, on the charge of having committed a burglary on the premises of WM. FERN, Baltic-street, near Fourth-avenue, from which they took clothing valued at $20.

A fire occurred in the grocery store of JAMES CARMICHAEL, Eighteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, last night about 9:30 o'clock. Damage about $700; insured in the Brooklyn and Montauk Companies.

HUGH CULLEN, of No. 45 John-street, was robbed of $9 on board one of the Bridge-street ferry-boats, on Saturday night.

New-Jersey.

The house of Mr. WILLIAM BALDWIN, at No. 115 Pennsylvania-avenue, Newark, was entered by thieves during Saturday night, a rear window in the basement having afforded them an avenue of admittance. Two coats of considerable value, some jewelry valued at $15, and other articles of lesser value were stolen.

CHILIAN STICKLES, a young man who figured prominently as a witness in the Eaton trial in Newark, was arrested by Detective SMITH, yesterday, upon information that he had deserted from the regular army, while stationed at Newport, R. I., in November last. He will be returned to-day.

Mr. W. J. BRADLEY, a gentleman employed as agent on the house of CHAMPION & CO., commission merchants at Frenchtown, N. J., was the victim a few days ago of his own temporary insanity, the loss to himself and his employers being about $40,000. BRADLEY had returned from a trip to the South one day last week, and had in his possession a large sum of money, which, upon retiring for the night he placed in his trunk, intending to deposit it on the following morning. During the night he suffered to such a degree from neuralgic pains that he rose in a state of unconsciousness and threw the package of bonds and money into the stove, where it was instantly consumed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93 for both money and the account. United States Five-twenties, 76¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24¾. Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens dull at the closing prices of last evening, viz.: Middling Uplands 11¼d.; Middling Orleans, 11¾. The sales of the day are now stated at 10,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—4 P. M.

Consols 93 for both money and account. United States Five-twenties 76¾. Stocks quiet. Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 20.

COTTON—The market closed quiet but unchanged last night.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—12 P. M.

Consols closed at 93 for money and 93¼ for the account. United States Five-twenties closed at 76¾. Stocks steady: Erie, 24¾; Illinois, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 27¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—12 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady at 10¾d. The sales for the day amount to 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The sales of the day have reached only 7,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 70s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Rosin, 6s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 20—5:30 P. M.

Sugar, 30s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 30s. 3d. for delivery over the next month.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

United States Five-twenties closed at 76¾ for the issue of 1865.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

The Bourse closed firm at the following rates, &c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady at 104f. ₱ cwt. for Ordinary on the spot, and 104f. for Low Middling afloat.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 20—Evening.

Petroleum closed dull at 51f. for Standard White.

HAVANA, Sunday, Feb. 21.

The following are the exchange rates of the week: Sight, 9 ₱ cent premium; 3 days, 9¼; 10 days, 9¼; 30 days, 9¼; 60 days, 9¼; 90 days, 9¼; 4 months, 9¼; 6 months, 9¼; 12 months, 9¼; all with a ranging tendency. Nos. 10 to 12 Dutch Standard, 9¾ to 9¾; Nos. 13 to 16, 10¼ to 10¼; Nos. 17 to 20, 10¾ to 10¾; Nos. 21 to 24, 11¼ to 11¼; Nos. 25 to 30, 11¾ to 11¾; Nos. 31 to 35, 12¼ to 12¼; Nos. 36 to 40, 12¾ to 12¾; Nos. 41 to 46, 13¼ to 13¼; Nos. 47 to 50, 13¾ to 13¾; Nos. 51 to 60, 14¼ to 14¼; Nos. 61 to 70, 14¾ to 14¾; Nos. 71 to 80, 15¼ to 15¼; Nos. 81 to 90, 15¾ to 15¾; Nos. 91 to 100, 16¼ to 16¼; Nos. 101 to 110, 16¾ to 16¾; Nos. 111 to 120, 17¼ to 17¼; Nos. 121 to 130, 17¾ to 17¾; Nos. 131 to 140, 18¼ to 18¼; Nos. 141 to 150, 18¾ to 18¾; Nos. 151 to 160, 19¼ to 19¼; Nos. 161 to 170, 19¾ to 19¾; Nos. 171 to 180, 20¼ to 20¼; Nos. 181 to 190, 20¾ to 20¾; Nos. 191 to 200, 21¼ to 21¼; Nos. 201 to 210, 21¾ to 21¾; Nos. 211 to 220, 22¼ to 22¼; Nos. 221 to 230, 22¾ to 22¾; Nos. 231 to 240, 23¼ to 23¼; Nos. 241 to 250, 23¾ to 23¾; Nos. 251 to 260, 24¼ to 24¼; Nos. 261 to 270, 24¾ to 24¾; Nos. 271 to 280, 25¼ to 25¼; Nos. 281 to 290, 25¾ to 25¾; Nos. 291 to 300, 26¼ to 26¼; Nos. 301 to 310, 26¾ to 26¾; Nos. 311 to 320, 27¼ to 27¼; Nos. 321 to 330, 27¾ to 27¾; Nos. 331 to 340, 28¼ to 28¼; Nos. 341 to 350, 28¾ to 28¾; Nos. 351 to 360, 29¼ to 29¼; Nos. 361 to 370, 29¾ to 29¾; Nos. 371 to 380, 30¼ to 30¼; Nos. 381 to 390, 30¾ to 30¾; Nos. 391 to 400, 31¼ to 31¼; Nos. 401 to 410, 31¾ to 31¾; Nos. 411 to 420, 32¼ to 32¼; Nos. 421 to 430, 32¾ to 32¾; Nos. 431 to 440, 33¼ to 33¼; Nos. 441 to 450, 33¾ to 33¾; Nos. 451 to 460, 34¼ to 34¼; Nos. 461 to 470, 34¾ to 34¾; Nos. 471 to 480, 35¼ to 35¼; Nos. 481 to 490, 35¾ to 35¾; Nos. 491 to 500, 36¼ to 36¼; Nos. 501 to 510, 36¾ to 36¾; Nos. 511 to 520, 37¼ to 37¼; Nos. 521 to 530, 37¾ to 37¾; Nos. 531 to 540, 38¼ to 38¼; Nos. 541 to 550, 38¾ to 38¾; Nos. 551 to 560, 39¼ to 39¼; Nos. 561 to 570, 39¾ to 39¾; Nos. 571 to 580, 40¼ to 40¼; Nos. 581 to 590, 40¾ to 40¾; Nos. 591 to 600, 41¼ to 41¼; Nos. 601 to 610, 41¾ to 41¾; Nos. 611 to 620, 42¼ to 42¼; Nos. 621 to 630, 42¾ to 42¾; Nos. 631 to 640, 43¼ to 43¼; Nos. 641 to 650, 43¾ to 43¾; Nos. 651 to 660, 44¼ to 44¼; Nos. 661 to 670, 44¾ to 44¾; Nos. 671 to 680, 45¼ to 45¼; Nos. 681 to 690, 45¾ to 45¾; Nos. 691 to 700, 46¼ to 46¼; Nos. 701 to 710, 46¾ to 46¾; Nos. 711 to 720, 47¼ to 47¼; Nos. 721 to 730, 47¾ to 47¾; Nos. 731 to 740, 48¼ to 48¼; Nos. 741 to 750, 48¾ to 48¾; Nos. 751 to 760, 49¼ to 49¼; Nos. 761 to 770, 49¾ to 49¾; Nos. 771 to 780,